The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4962. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Interview of the Emperors at Salzburg.

The Peace of Germany Said to be Secured.

Fuad Pasha, the Turkish Minister, En Route to Confer with the Czar.

Lord Monck to Remain Temporarily at the Head of the Canadian Government.

AUSTRIA.

Napoleon in Conference with Baron Von Beust.

SALZBURG, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The Emperor NAPOLEON held a long conference to-day with Baron VON BEUST, the Prime Minister of Austria.

The Private Interviews Between Napoleon and Francis Joseph.

SALZBURG, Tuesday, Aug. 20—Evening.

The private interviews which have taken place between their Majesties the Emperors of France and Austria, and between NAPOLEON and Baron VON BEUST, have resulted in a good understanding, but no treaty has been made.

The Peace of Germany Secured.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Aug. 20—Evening.

All the official journals declare that the peace of Germany is now secured.

TURKEY.

Fuad Pasha, the Turkish Minister, en Route to Meet the Czar of Russia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

FUAD PASHA, the Minister who accompanied the Sultan throughout his Western tour has gone to the Crimea to meet the Emperor ALEXANDER of Russia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Monck to Remain One Year Longer in Canada.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

Lord MONCK does not return to England, but will remain one year longer in Canada, at the head of the new Government.

ITALY.

The American Legation in Rome Closed.

ROME, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The Mission of the United States at the Holy See having been discontinued, the American Legation in this city has been closed.

SPAIN.

The Insurrection Still Unquelled.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

Though it is difficult to obtain any reliable information from Spain, it is known that Gen. PRIM is still at the head of the insurrection, which has not been quelled.

It is reported that Gen. PRIM is supplied with funds by prominent bankers in Paris.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 20—Noon.

The Daily *News* of this morning, in its City Article, says that trade is improving. The Money market is firmer, and Consols last evening closed heavy. The Cotton market is dull and inactive, owing to the unusually heavy receipts from the United States.

No further reduction in the Bank rate of discount is expected at present.

American Securities opened as follows: Eries, 45; Illinois, 78; United States Bonds, 73¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 21¾.

Consols are heavy at 94¾.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 20—2 P. M.

Consols have declined ⅛, and are now quoted at 94¾ for money.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds tend downward, and are now quoted at 73¾.

Illinois Central Railway Shares have declined ¾, and the quotation now is 77¾.

Erie Railway Shares, 45.

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds, 21¾.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 20—Noon.

The Cotton market is dull and less active, though prices are unchanged. The sales to-day will not exceed 8,000 bales. Middling Orleans, 10¾; Middling Uplands, 11¾.

BREADSTUFFS— Wheat, 13s. 9d. for new Southern. Barley, 5s. Corn 38s. Oats, 3s. 1d. Peas, 42s. 6d. Flour, 34s.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 50s. 9d. Beef, 139s. Lard, 50s. Pork, 75s. 6d. Bacon, 44s.

PRODUCE—Resin, common, 7s. 6d.; middling, 13s. Tallow, 44s. 9d. Ashes, 31s. Spirits Turpentine, 32s. 3d. Petroleum — Spirits, 8½d.; refined, 1s. 3½d. Clover Seed, 41s.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 20—Noon.

Sugar, 25s. 6d. Oils—Whale, £40; Sperm, £115; Linseed, £39 10s. Iron, 53s. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. Linseed, 68s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 20—2 P. M.

COTTON unchanged.

In the Breadstuffs market Oats have declined to 3s. 11d., Peas to 42s., and Corn to 38s. Wheat, Barley and Flour without change.

In the Provision market Lard has advanced to 51s. No change in Beef, Pork, Cheese or Bacon.

In the Produce market refined Petroleum has advanced to 1s. 4d. Other articles without alteration.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 20—2 P. M.

We have no changes to report in our markets since the noon report.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 20—Evening.

Consols closed stronger at 94-16 for money.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds..........73¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares..........77¾
Erie Railway Shares..........45¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds..21¾

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Aug. 20—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77 for the issue of 1862.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, Aug. 20—Noon.

The North German Lloyd steamship *Bremen*, Capt. MEYER, which left New-York on the 7th of August, arrived here at 9 o'clock last evening, on the way to Bremen.

The Hamburg-American Line's steamship *Cimbria*, Capt. TRAUTMAN, which left New-York on the 10th of August, arrived at this port at 6 o'clock this morning. After landing her London passengers, the *Cimbria* proceeded to Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, Aug. 20—2 P. M.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. MCGUIGAN, from New-York Aug. 10, arrived this morning *en route* to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 20—Evening.

COTTON—The market is heavy and prices have declined 1-16d.@⅛d. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands..........10¾d.
Middling Orleans..........11 1-16d.

The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable; the market for Goods and Yarns is dull, ithw a declining tendency in prices.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Flour and Grain closed weak, but prices nominally unchanged; Corn, 38s.; Barley, 5s.; Oats, 2s. 11d.; Peas, 42s.; Flour, 34s.; Wheat, 13s. 9d. for New Southern.

PROVISIONS—Lard firm, at 51s.; Beef, 139s., and Pork, 75s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Cheese and Bacon unchanged.

PRODUCE—Resin—7s. 6d. for Common, and 13s. for Medium. Tallow, 44s. 9d. Spirits Turpentine, 32s. 3d. Petroleum, 8½d. for spirits, and 1s. 4d. for refined.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 20—Evening.

Sugar market closed dull; No. 12 Dutch Standard nominal, at 25s. 6d. Iron steady, at 53s. ₱ ton. Other quotations unaltered.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 20—Noon.

The ship *Myrtle*, which recently sailed from this port for Philadelphia, returned late last evening, having sprung aleak. The amount of damage has not been ascertained.

BY STEAMSHIP TO AUG. 11.

The Royal mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th, and Queenstown on the 11th of August, arrived at this port yesterday forenoon. Her news is three days later than that received by the *City of Paris*.

The work of closing up the business of the session was rapidly progressing in both Houses of Parliament. The usual indicator of the end—the Ministerial white-bait dinner at Greenwich—was fixed for the 14th of August, and it was supposed the adjournment would take place on or before the 20th.

The House of Commons of the 8th August, took into consideration the amendments to the Reform Bill made by the House of Lords. Mr. DISRAELI opened the discussion. Speaking on behalf of the Government, he disapproved of the alterations (except that relating to voting papers) made by the Peers, but recommended the Commons to accept the amendments because the Lords had shown a very conciliatory spirit in their proceedings. Mr. GLADSTONE next rose, but merely for the purpose of rebuking Mr. DISRAELI for asking the House to agree to changes of which the Government did not approve. As for the conciliatory spirit attributed to the Lords, the less—remarked Mr. GLADSTONE—said about that the better. Mr. FORSTER opposed the amendment, giving a new interpretation of the term "poor rate," and so little opposition was offered by the Conservatives that the decision of the Peers was reversed without a division. The lodger franchise was also settled without a division, the House agreeing to refix it at £10 instead of £15, as decided by the Lords. A proposal to disagree to the amendment of the Peers with respect to the copy-hold and leasehold franchise was resisted, but the House, by a majority of 235 against 188, annulled the decision of the upper House. Mr. BRIGHT vigorously denounced the amendment as to the representation of minorities in three-cornered constituencies, and was followed on the same side by Mr. GOSCHEN and Mr. GLADSTONE. Mr. LOWE supported the amendment, which was agreed to by a majority of 49, as many as 457 members voting. The amendment as to the voting for the members for the City of London, was also agreed to. The voting papers amendment was thrown out on a division by 258 to 206, notwithstanding a suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to confine its operation to the counties.

The Dublin *Express* says the Sixty-ninth Regiment had received orders in Dublin to be prepared to embark on the 20th of August for Canada, to meet a threatened invasion by the Fenians. Two other regiments in England have also, it is said, been ordered to hold themselves in readiness. The Dublin paper adds, that Lord STRATHNAIRN, who was in London and about to return to Dublin, had been detained in consequence of the receipt of intelligence from Canada.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* of the 8th says:

"The report contained in a letter dated Paris, 29th July, and published by the *General Augsburg Gazette* of the 1st inst., respecting some alleged negotiations between the Cabinets of Paris and Berlin relative to Schleswig, is, we are in a position to say, nothing but a pure invention from beginning to end. We may express a hope that attempts like the above to deceive the public as to the relations existing between the two Cabinets will not be successful. Those relations continue to be of the most friendly character. The same holds good with regard to such anecdotes as that published in the Vienna *Presse*, respecting a conversation between the Marquis DE MOUSTIER and the Prussian Minister in Paris. Such inventions need no contradiction. We all the more regret to see a journal like the *Weser Gazette* give publicity to such erroneous representations. No such instructions as those which that journal recently alleged to have been issued by Count BISMARCK were given. The Prussian Government has not taken, nor needed to take, steps of the kind alluded to, simply because there has been no cause for any. The communications of the French Government to its representatives relative to Schleswig were not, either in form or substance, of a character to call for any subsequent diplomatic communications. The Prussian Government has neither received nor given any cause for peace to be looked upon as menaced. We entertain no doubt that the pacific sentiments by which Prussia is animated will be shared and reciprocated by France."

A Naples telegram of the 9th sets forth that cholera was making terrific ravages at Palermo. The average number of deaths was 190 daily.

The Ex-Queen of Naples died at Rome on the 8th, it is said of cholera.

A Copenhagen telegram of Aug. 8 states that a semi-official denial has been given to-day to a report current here, that the United States Senator, Mr. DOOLITTLE, who visited Copenhagen two months ago, on his way to St. Petersburgh, had carried on negotiations with the Danish Government for the cession of the Island of St. Thomas to the United States. Mr. DOOLITTLE, it is added, had no communication whatever with the President of the Danish Ministry.

Official dispatches received in Paris from Admiral GRANDIERE announce the occupation of the six western provinces of Lower Cochin China. The French troops occupied the towns of Ving Kung, Sadec, Chaudoc and Hatien, without firing a shot, the Mandarins of these places opening their gates with the unanimous consent of the inhabitants. The annexation of these territories to France is effected because they served as a refuge to pirates and agitators. A proclamation of the Admiral dated the 25th of June says: "Henceforth the six provinces of Lower Cochin China, are and will remain French territory."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Representation of Minorities Discussed in the House of Commons—Speeches of Messrs. Bright and Gladstone.

In the House of Commons, Aug. 8, on the consideration of the Lords' amendment to the Reform Bill, inserting after clause 9 the following clause: "Clause A—At a contested election for any county or borough represented by three members no person shall vote for more than two candidates."

Mr. BRIGHT rose and said: Sir, I shall move that the House do disagree with the amendment of the Lords. [Cheers.] I was rather surprised at the speech of the right honorable gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon this point when I recollected the speech he delivered when the same matter was before the House some few weeks ago. The right honorable gentleman concluded his remarks upon this subject by admitting that his views upon it had not changed. That such was the case I knew very well without his saying so, ["hear," hear" and a laugh,] because I am quite sure it would be impossible for any person holding the view which he so clearly laid before us on a former occasion to have changed his mind upon the point now. The right honorable gentleman, the member for Calne, proposed a mode of giving members in these large boroughs to the minority, which is alleged now to be unrepresented. The proposition of the right honorable gentleman was different from that which has come down to us from the House of Lords, but although arriving at it in a different way, it really would have brought about the same result. The right honorable gentleman—and I beg honorable members on this side of the House to bear the circumstance in mind—acting in precise accordance with the member of the other House by whom this change has been proposed, suggested this change as a corrective of the Liberal—or probably he would use the term Democratic—character of the bill before us. He did not propose it as a portion of a grand scheme for giving to everybody throughout the country—minorities as well as majorities — a representative in this House, but as a provision made necessary by the extravagant and perilous character of the bill the Chancellor of the Exchequer has introduced, and which has been supported with so much good will by gentlemen on that as well as on this side of the House. The plan of the right honorable gentleman was supported by the noble Lord the member for Stamford, perfectly consistently, as far as I have observed, with everything he has done upon this question, and was supported by him and by all those honorable gentlemen opposite who differed from the Government with regard to the question before the House, and it was also supported by certain honorable members on this side of the House who are in favor of the representation of minorities, not because it was a corrective of a democratic measure, but because they think that everybody should be represented. I understand the honorable member for Westminster takes the latter view, and in a long and a very able, although I must say, arising probably from the nature of the subject, in a somewhat intricate speech, explained to the House the plan proposed by Mr. HARE. Mr. HARE's plan, however, was by no means a plan for the representation of minorities, but was a plan for representing everybody. I think, indeed, that some of us have a right to complain of my honorable friend the member for Westminster and his friends, not because they are in favor of representing everybody, but because they are in favor of a proposition like this which really, if carried, will not represent everybody, but which strikes off a very large portion of the representative power which the people at this time enjoy while it does not do in any degree, or even approach to doing, that which my honorable friend and his friends wish to be done by the establishment of Mr. HARE's system. In point of fact, they appear to me to have been taken by this—I wish I could find a suitable word to express my contempt for the proposition, without expressing in the slightest degree anything which might be offensive to honorable members on this side of the House. (Laughter.) Now, I think that these gentlemen who are in favor of Mr. HARE's plan are not in the slightest degree bound to support this plan. There is no intention on the part of the Government, or of this House, or of the House of Lords, or of anybody in the country at present to establish Mr. HARE's plan, and the carrying of this proposition or of anything which is likely to follow it will be an unmixed injustice to the boroughs thus treated. The proposition is not only not likely to lead to the plan of Mr. HARE, but in all probability it will create such ill-will in these large boroughs and in the country generally, that we shall be further than ever from taking into consideration Mr. HARE's plan with any favorable feeling toward it. When this question was before the House on the previous occasion, the division was of a most remarkable character. There were some members of this side who voted with some members on that, but the majority was, I believe, about 140 against the proposition. [Hear, hear.] On that occasion, as I have remarked elsewhere, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a speech which struck me as being more earnest and more full of real feeling than any other which he has made during the prolonged discussions on this bill. But what did Lord DERBY say in the House of Lords? I presume we are at liberty to mention exalted personages in an exalted place during the discussion on the amendments which they have sent down here. Well, what he said was that it was entirely unconstitutional, and that its mischief would only be bounded by the extent or the narrowness of its operation. [Hear.] Now, I shall not pretend to have a greater reverence for Lord DERBY than honorable gentlemen opposite. I have often thought him rash, I have often thought him unwise, and I have been during twenty-four years of political life for the most part in opposition to his views; but I think that when he is Prime Minister, having considered this question of Reform minutely, and particularly since last session—I think that when he expresses so strong an opinion on a point of this nature, an opinion backed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and by a majority of 140 members of this House, I have a right to say that that opinion ought not to be lightly passed by. [Cheers.] And I beg honorable gentlemen opposite to bear in mind the tone of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which seemed to indicate that he adhered to his original opinion, and would have preferred that the House of Lords had not made this alteration. I think it very likely that they may feel that they are only carrying out what is for the true interests of the country and of the Government by adhering to the vote which they came to when this question was before us on a former occasion. I said just now that I think your vote was of far more consequence in this matter than the vote of the House of Lords, but I do not pretend for a moment to say that the House of Lords has not full power to consider this question and to suggest and pass amendments. They have the legal and the constitutional power to do that, and I am not about to call it in question in the least degree. But I say that when it is a matter affecting the fundamental principles of our representation, affecting the power and the status of a considerable number of members of this House, the vote of the House of Commons is necessarily of greater weight than the vote of the House of Lords. [Hear, hear.] What is the change which you are asked to make? I say it is a fundamental change. There is no precedent whatever for it in our Parliamentary history. It affects the very foundation of what I may call the constitution of our constituency, and it affects the power not only of the constituency but of every individual in it. I have said elsewhere, and I repeat it here, that the alteration proposed has not been asked for. This proposition which is sent down to us has never been asked for by the House of Commons by any constituency, by any petition or by any public meeting, and I venture to say that there has never been a minority defeated fairly—and I speak not now of bribery and corruption or drink—there has never been a minority defeated fairly, who did not accept their defeat in a fair spirit and look forward to the time when, by the growth of their opinions and the increase of their numbers, the minority might ultimately become the majority. [Hear, hear.] For six hundred years, as far as our Parliamentary annals go back—and one of the learned clerks at the table can tell us how far they go back—the principle of election has been that the majority of the voices of the constituency, to which the writ of the Crown is issued, should elect the member or members to sit in this House. May I ask the House to bear this in mind? You are urged to agree to a proposition of a most important character, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has condemned in the strongest language, which Lord DERBY says is unconstitutional to the last degree, and the mischief of which can only be bounded by the limits to which it extends; and you are asked to agree to this proposition when it has never come before the public, or the constituencies have discussed it at all. I will undertake to say that of all the discussions which have taken place on the question of this bill during this year and last year, at all the meetings, whether under a roof or beneath the open sky, there has never been any debate or discussion or consideration whatever of the principle which is now offered to us in this clause as it has come down to this House; and I think I should not be unfairly urging my views upon the House, if I suggest that the House at least should suspend its decision in favor of this proposition until it has been for a longer time before the country, and the constituents may have had the opportunity of considering it and making up their minds upon it. [Cheers.] It has been often said that we are not delegates in this House; but if we are not delegates we are not rulers. We were sent here to represent the general views of our constituents, and we have morally no power to cut off the influence of those constituents, to make a fundamental change in the Constitution, to narrow and alter and overthrow the practice of 600 years, and all, not because a majority of this House is in favor of it, for a majority of 140 is against it, but because another House, which is not representative, and which has no direct influence in this matter, not a member of which can vote for a member of this House, and not a member can affect the vote of an election without infringing upon the orders of this House; I say it is an intolerable and unbelievable thing that this House should, under these circumstances, agree to a proposition thus fundamentally changing our Constitution. * * * What you are wanting to do is a thing which is absurd on the face of it. You take a constituency which has always hitherto been held to be what I should call a united and compact body, and you propose that it shall return two voices, that at one election by an arrangement made by this House, recommended by the other House, the same constituency shall speak in two voices, one end of the constituency shall be allowed to say this and the other end shall be made to say that. It reminds me of those jugglers whom one has seen exhibiting the cleverness of their tricks by pouring out of the same bottle port, champagne, milk, and water. The intention of the scheme is that an electoral body, by a peculiar contrivance hitherto unknown, and, I will undertake to say, if ever heard of heretofore despised, shall not be asked to do, but shall be made to do this, to return two members to sit on that side and one member on this, or two on this and one on that—and the result will be admirable; it will put an end to all the animosities of contests and the attendant expenditure, and there will be nothing so charming as the political tranquillity and good humor prevailing in these boroughs. Take the Borough of Huntingdon, represented by the right honorable gentleman who has just left the House. In Huntingdon the greatest tranquillity has prevailed since the right honorable gentleman went there. [Laughter.] There has hardly, I believe, been one, certainly I doubt if there has been more than one contest in all that time; nothing can be more admirable than the way things are managed at Huntingdon. ["Hear, hear," and laughter.] But Huntingdon is not the centre of political life. If all the boroughs of England were like Huntingdon, the political life and the freedom of the country would be extinguished. And when freedom is gone I wonder what is left to England that is worth preserving. [Cheers.] One word of caution, if the House will permit me, before I close. You are about to give to many hundreds of thousands of your countrymen, who have not hitherto possessed it, the power of voting for representatives in Parliament. Lord DERBY said, I think, only last night or the other night in the House of Lords, that you were taking "a leap in the dark," and he trusts, somehow or other, the ground on which he is coming down will be soft, and that he will not be much injured. But you are admitting at least half a million of persons who have not hitherto voted in boroughs, perhaps many more, and you want them —if you want anything—to be guided by the ancient principles of the Constitution in all that they do when they have the power, in order that they may not depart from the great chart which I hope in some degree they have followed, and which was laid down by our ancestors and forefathers in this House. Suppose you depart from it in this matter that we are now discussing, and introduce something entirely novel that cannot be defended by argument—for nobody, in my opinion, has ever attempted to defend it —the Chancellor of the Exchequer never heard of an argument about it that he thought worth answering ["Hear," and laughter]—if you introduce something so entirely novel and so offensive, is it not possible that those who will have power after this bill passes may think also that there are many fantastic things which they might do, and doing them, would be as much justified as the House now are in doing this? [Hear, hear.] When I have addressed great meetings of my countrymen, I have always advised them to adhere strictly to that which is constitutionally and morally right. If, at any future time, while I am in Parliament, or in any degree of prominence before the country, they should attempt to do things with regard to your class and order which I believe to be morally and constitutionally wrong, I shall be as firm in opposing them as I have been firm in supporting the rights which they have demanded. [Cheers.] And I lament over the possibility of such a proposition as this being acceded to, because I am certain that it will afford an example hereafter to those who may wish to follow it, not in this precise direction, but in some other direction which they may equally well justify, but which may be very perilous and injurious to the country. Now, I enter my protest against this on all grounds. I enter it as one of the members for the great constituency, to which the other day you accorded an additional member, and from which now you are about to take one-half their present political power. I say the constituency would prefer that the member you are about to give had been granted to Keighley, to St. Helen's, to Barnsley, or to Luton, as at first proposed. [Cheers.] I saw 5,000 men only two nights ago in the Free Trade Hall in Manchester; it was not a packed meeting, everybody in Manchester had a right to go in; I believe about 1,000 paid to do so, and 4,000 or 5,000 went in free. They unanimously passed a petition that has been presented to-night by my honorable friend the member for Manchester, and in it they prayed the House to do one of three things. They asked that either the borough might be divided as in the case of Glasgow—and why should Glasgow be in a better position as to its third member than Manchester or Leeds?—[cheers]—or that the majority should decide the election as at present, or, failing either of these courses, that the House should withdraw the fatal gift of an additional member who is merely to be paired off against one of their present members. Will you refuse that petition? Has there ever been a case like this in the annals of the English Parliament where a great constituency besought you not to confer upon them additional representation because you were going to give it in a manner notoriously destructive of their existing political power? I say, then, as one of the members for Birmingham, I wholly protest against this proposition. * * * You are a responsible and representative body. You have powers; and, though they cannot be written exactly, and though you cannot take a clause from the Constitution which shall strictly define them, you have powers that are far above the powers of the monarch, or of the aristocracy in the House of Peers. Of those powers you cannot divest yourself; they sprang from the very source of your existence, for you come from the people throughout the length and breadth of the country; and you cannot and you dare not—I say you dare not—betray their rights or desert their interests in this matter. [Cheers.] I am afraid the right honorable gentleman will say I am speaking strongly and passionately, because I am one of the members whose constituents are interested specially in this matter. I do not deny it. I should be ashamed of myself if I did not admit that it made some difference in the earnestness and warmth of my feelings with regard to it; but if I went out of the House to-night—and I would rather go out of it to-night than vote for this proposition, [hear, hear,] or sit for a constituency elected as the representative of the minority—if I were to leave the House to-night and never to return to it, I should entertain precisely the same feeling, and should express it with precisely the same warmth and earnestness with which I submit my views at this moment to the House. [Cheers.] May I ask the House to lift themselves just for a moment from any narrow view of the party? It is not a question of party; let us leave that aside altogether. Let us not suppose for a moment that we are going to injure or aid the Government—there is nothing of that kind in the proposition. It will be greatly to the credit of Lord DERBY and of the right honorable gentleman in regard to the historic character of their measure, that it should not be defaced by a great evil like this. [Cheers.] I am speaking in their interest as much as any can do who have supported this bill. Let us, therefore, get rid of the feeling of party—of the feeling that we are going to vote for or against the Government. Let us get rid, if you like of all feeling except that this change has been recommended to us by the House of Lords, in which there cannot be either the same knowledge or the same interest in the matter which exists in this House. [Hear.] Let us look at this simply as it refers to the great body of persons in whose names we sit and speak here; let us look at it in reference to that grand old freedom which our forefathers struggled for and secured, and maintained, and the advantages of which, from the day of our birth till this hour we have been constantly enjoying. I say that if the proposition had come before this House at the time when the great men, the giants of the English Constitution, sat in this House, they would have treated it in a manner much less decorous than we shall treat it, and there is no one single name that appears among the great men of the day as parents of English freedom, who would not have been found to give his vote for me in the division to which I ask the House to go upon this question. [Loud and continued cheering.]

SPEECH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

After some further debate Mr. GLADSTONE rose and said: I very deeply lament the conclusion at which the Government have arrived in regard to the course they should take on this question. But while I deeply lament it, I do not presume to censure it. I admit the difficulty in which they stand. They are naturally anxious for the success of a bill which they wish to see pass into a law. They stand, in a certain sense, as mediators between the two Houses of Parliament, and if in my own mind I think they have arrived at an erroneous judgment, I must admit that they are, as far as their own course is concerned, acquainted with many elements and considerations which bear upon it, but which are necessarily concealed from our view. And I am bound to say that in the course of this debate I think it only fair to the right honorable gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer to acknowledge that he has brought the subject candidly before the House of Commons, stating, on the one hand, that he retains his own opinion, the expression of which has left so deep an impression on our minds, and that, on the other hand, he thinks it fair, looking to the mixed considerations which govern Parliamentary proceedings, to recommend the adoption of the amendment. Sir, I lament, but I cannot presume to censure that course. I have this consolitary consideration in the remarks that I mean to address to the House, that I feel I am expressing the undoubted opinion of a large majority of this House. [Cheers.] The division which took place many weeks ago placed that fact upon record. If those who were then the majority are now to be the minority they will be so, not because they have altered their opinions, but because, from considerations of policy, they deem it wise to waive those opinions. And the question which I wish to raise and to present fairly to the mind of the House is, whether there is before us a fair and sufficient case for waiving those opinions which the large majority of the House undoubtedly entertain, and which they have recorded in the face of the country by a division of the most decisive character. I have heard the words Liberal and Conservative used by my honorable friend, the member for Sandwich, and this during the course of the present debate. Sir, I know of no such words as applicable to the consideration of this question, or if I am to qualify that statement I will say that I feel conscious I am arguing this question from a Conservative point of view. This is undoubtedly a great innovation—great in its virtual objects, great in its ultimate extension—and unless great and powerful reasons can be shown in its favor it is to you, the Conservative gentlemen of England, who are bound to give aid to any of us who may take the same view in resisting a causeless change in the institutions of the country. [Hear.] I am an ill calculator of such matters, but I believe the proposed change would be in favor of the party to which I belong. That, however, does not alter the question. If adopted at all, this proposition must be adopted with perhaps the knowledge, and, at least, with the certainty that, whether we admit it ourselves or not, it must unfold and expand itself over the whole country, and completely reconstruct the system of distribution of seats. * * * * Opposed as I am to the principle of representation of minorities, I feel that if we are forced into it on the basis of a plan such as that before us, the injustice that will be inflicted upon the great towns and counties with tripartite representation will be so gross as to be almost penal, on the majorities of those constituencies, and, after a deliberate consideration of what has fallen from honorable members here to-night, and not upon preconceived opinions, I protest that we must not be accused of inconsistency if we go further as a choice of evils. [Cheers.] I beg the House, apart from the merits of the question, to consider the position in which we are placed with respect to the time and circumstances in which it comes before us. We adopted this session a great change in the basis of the franchise, and we have now another change before us which, perhaps, in certain, though not yet evolved consequences, is equally great. But that change on the basis of the franchise we adopted after long consideration, after discussion to which there was no limit but the free discretion of the Commons of England. We had the opportunity of viewing it in every light, and of applying to it every possible test of argument and inquiry, and that which we adopted we embodied in the bill which we sent to the House of Lords, and which the House of Lords have sent back to us. Now, why is it that with regard to this country, apart from and beyond all nations of the world, it is a common subject of observation with every foreigner, that progress in England may be achieved slowly, but that it is achieved surely? It is because these opportunities of deliberation are given. It is because great changes if they are adopted are not adopted until time and occasion have been given for all the members of both branches of the Legislature to bring every faculty of their mind, sharpened by so many opportunities, to bear upon them, so that the nation shall have every opportunity and every guarantee that human institutions can afford for the wisdom of the conclusions at which we eventually arrive. Now, is that the case with the great matter before us? Having spoken on the question of time, I would ask the House to consider the principle of the measure, and that first of all, as regards the adoption of the doctrine proclaimed by my honorable friend, (Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN,) the representation of men, and not only the representation of communities. Do not let my honorable friend suppose that I regard him as an apostate from Liberal principles for proclaiming such a doctrine. My Liberalism, however, may be more infirm than his, [a laugh,] and I entreat him to give me a little time before I embrace the doctrine of the representation of men, instead of the representation of communities. The House of Commons—the oldest and greatest and most venerable Legislative Assembly in the world, and I trust in another sense the freshest and the youngest, with the largest and richest future before it—the House of Commons has, from its first beginning to this day, been founded, and founded exclusively, upon the principle of the representation of communities, and communities alone. (Cheers.) If this change be adopted, you ought, for consistency's sake, to alter the language at least of the writs addressed to the citizens of London and to South Lancashire, Manchester, Liverpool, &c. Those writs ought hereafter to say that the majority in those respective communities is directed to return so many members and the minority so many. (Cheers and laughter.) But, according to the old and time-honored language, taught us from our infancy, those communities are integral parts of this Constitution, and those who represent them are elected by them as a whole, and are bound to look to the welfare and interest of the whole. All this, however, would be changed, and if it is to be changed, surely we are entitled to ask—I would almost add to demand—time for the adoption of a change so great and so pregnant as that of passing from the representation of communities to the representation of men. [Hear, hear.] Time should be given us to deal with this subject properly, to consider whether the principle should be embraced at all, whether, if embraced, it should not be embraced upon a scale adequate to its magnitude and its depth, and whether, further, if we embrace it upon a limited scale, we do not inaugurate it by an act of the grossest injustice. [Hear, hear.] We who are contending for the representation of communities say plainly that if you depart from that principle you will raise up a new host and crop of claims on the part of the majorities in the great constituencies—claims so equitable in themselves, that you will find it impossible to resist them. If you yield to the claims of the minorities in the great towns, if you take the step now proposed, the end of it will be, must be, and can only be that the principle shall be equally and unsparingly carried out throughout the country, and that those electoral districts which have hitherto been one of the monopolies of gentlemen bearing the title of Chartists will come before you with claims which either *in toto* or in approximation you will be morally compelled to admit. [Hear, hear.] Sir, I must own, as the result not of factious party or personal feeling, that looking to the mischiefs that lie hid in this proposal, I regard it as most dangerous. I feel that there are two alternatives offered. We may decline to recognize those claims of minorities, or recognizing them we may be prepared to carry the principle through, and apply it impartially as a general if not an universal rule throughout the country. I own I am very doubtful whether if we did so apply it we should be a bit better off than we are now—whether the representation of all parties, grades and classes in the community would be better than it is. There are some difficulties of machinery, and I have heard no suggestion made as to how we are to get over them. When Lord RUSSELL in 1854 made a similar proposal, the honorable member for Birmingham rose in his place, and, straight after the words fell from the lips of Lord RUSSELL, asked when one of the members for Manchester died was the member who was to succeed him to represent the minority or the majority. Lord RUSSELL, though not deficient in ingenuity, found it impossible to give a satisfactory answer to the question. [Hear, hear.] Well, this is quite plain, that if we alter our representative system upon the principle of giving representation to minorities, and if that principle runs through the representation of the country, then in a long Parliament there will be this difficulty: A large number of seats are vacated in the course of a Parliament, 50, 60, or 80 seats; all those seats will be gradually taken up by the minority, and in the course of a Parliament we shall find the political color of the representation undergo a total change. I have only two or three words more to say, but these I could not honestly withhold. The borough franchise contained in the bill may be said to carry with it every promise of future durability. With respect then to the entire subject of the franchise, a sanguine man may hope that there is no disturbing cause which is likely, or, at all events, which is certain to revive discussion on the subject at a very early period. But I speak of what is no secret when I say that as regards the redistribution of seats the matter stands in a very different position. [Hear.] I ventured to give a very distinct intimation of my own opinion on that subject when the bill was passing through the House of Commons. Since that time that opinion has received a very remarkable confirmation. I need not commit any breach of order in alluding to what took place elsewhere, but I may say that I have myself heard the highest organ of the Government declare in his place that if in the next Session of Parliament any new and enlarged plan for the redistribution of seats should be proposed, the government would be prepared by no means to say that the matter was settled last year, but to entertain it and give it a candid consideration. Now, perhaps, if we were acting merely from a party point of view, we might not be dissatisfied to see more morsels thrown into the cauldron of Parliamentary discontent; and if any of us were capable of allowing ourselves to be carried away by such feelings, we might rejoice to see fresh grounds created for feelings of discontent. But I act on entirely different principles; I disclaim all such intentions. And I entreat the House not to give to these great and powerful communities, armed as they will be with such considerations of reason and justice, as have been pointed out, opportunity and provocation to enlist their great energies and powers and their facilities of acting on the public mind of the country—energies and powers which will be sharpened by a sense of wrong and of disparagement inflicted upon them, and of having been selected for that wrong and disparagement, do not let us give to them opportunity and provocation to lead on a new agitation, excited and heated as they cannot fail to be. Let us endeavor that this great work of legislation on which we are engaged shall be a sound and solid one; and with regard to those great constitutional experiments which have passed—I grant the ordeal of the brain of philosophers of no mean order, but which have not yet taken their place in the regions of practical life—let us urge the claim that we are entitled to make, that ample time, facility and opportunity shall be given to discuss them, to turn them round and round, and use every human instrument of being well assured of their character and tendency, before we give them a place in the Constitutional Law of England. [Cheers.]

After some further discussion, the Lords' amendment was adopted by a majority of sixty-four.

Postal Convention with the United States.

In the House of Lords, August 9, the Duke of Montrose, in laying on the table the Postal Convention just entered into between this country and the United States of America, said that by that convention the postage of letters between the two countries would be reduced from 1s. to 6d., and we should be able to reduce the postage to Canada from 1s. to 8d. He trusted it would lead in a short time to a daily communication. The United States Government had acted with the greatest cordiality, and had shown the utmost anxiety to facilitate the communication with the British colonies, especially with British Columbia. The noble Duke briefly explained the steps taken to carry out the recommendations of the Committee of the House of Commons, but stated that there was no idea of throwing the control of the postal service to India and the East into the hands of any foreign Government. The erroneous rumor that they were about to do so, arose from the suggestion of the Committee of the House of Commons that the Government should avail itself of the Messageries Impériales. That was done already as to subsidiary services. In accordance with the suggestion of the Committee of the House of Commons, the Government had given notice to determine the existing contracts as to the postal service to India and the East, in order that new contracts might be entered into.

The Shooting of Capt. Speer.

In the House of Commons, Aug. 9, Mr. CUBITT asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had received from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington any account of the death of Capt. WILFRED SPEER, a British subject, who was alleged to have been murdered on the night of the 7th of June by a soldier of the United States Army on board a steamboat on the Missouri; and whether he could inform the House what steps Sir FREDERICK BRUCE is taking in the matter.

Lord STANLEY—The only account received at the Foreign Office of the death of Capt. SPEER is that forwarded by some member of his family in a letter dated the 11th of last month. A copy of that letter was sent to Sir F. BRUCE on the 13th, with instructions to him to report in answer, and to take any such steps as might be necessary. To that instruction no answer has yet been received at the Foreign Office, and, considering that the occurrence took place on board a steamboat in the Missouri, there has hardly yet been time for such an answer to be received.

The Abolition of Church-Rates.

In the House of Lords, Aug. 8, the Earl of Morley presented petitions in favor of this bill, and then moved the second reading. He denied, in doing so that he had any feelings of hostility toward the Church, or desired the abolition of Church and State. But those who did not agree with their convictions ought not to be called upon to maintain the State religion. There was no wish, no expectation that the government of the Church should be handed over to the Dissenters. He would urge upon their Lordships the great importance of settling the question, and thereby putting an end to agitation, which would be otherwise sure to spread.

Lord DELAMERE moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day three months. By passing this bill their Lordships would be committing an act of manifest injustice. They would be giving way to a minority in a very objectionable manner, by abolishing a custom which had existed from time immemorial, and not providing something in substitution. It was an exceedingly unfair thing to say that because the Church had done so much voluntarily, therefore they must unconditionally sweep away all the legal benefits of the Church. He was fully aware of the difficulties existing in connection with conscientious Dissenters at present, and he would treat them with the greatest toleration and Christian charity possible. Anything that would settle the question without injury to the rights of the Church he would be only too glad to support it, but he could not give his consent to a measure which, under the color of principle, committed a grave injustice.

Lord ST. LEONARDS supported the amendment. The general opinion of the country was against the Church at once launching upon the voluntary principle. The rate was a gift in exchange for a legal obligation on the part of the poor man. He would open the doors to every man, and that was the glory of the Church; but the poor man was bound to give his unit toward the support of the Church equally with his richer neighbor.

The bill was supported by Earl RUSSELL on the ground of its putting an end to ill feeling, but opposed by the Earl of Harrowby and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Duke of Marlborough said he was not prepared to deny that there were some serious grievances under the present system, but they were bound to remember that the promoters of the bill did not propose a fair solution or fair compromise of the question. The question with them was simply one of Establishment or no Establishment. At present he feared there was little chance of a compromise, for the Dissenters seemed by their measures to aim at the abolition of the Church with the Church-rates.

The bill was also opposed by the Bishop of Oxford and the Earl of Romney, but supported by Lord TAUNTON.

A vote was then taken on the adoption of the bill, which was declared lost by a majority of 58 votes.

Banquet to Her Majesty's Ministers—Remarks of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli.

At a banquet given on the evening of the 8th of August, by the Lord Mayor of London to Her Majesty's Ministers, the Lord Mayor gave, "The House of Lords and Her Majesty's Ministers," congratulating the Premier upon his recovery from recent illness. He thanked the noble lord for the honors that had lately been conferred upon certain members of the Corporation, after the recent visits of the Sultan and Viceroy. [Cheers.]

Lord DERBY—I rise to express upon my own part and that of my colleagues, our grateful thanks for the honor you have done us in inviting us to the splendid hospitality for which this city has ever been distinguished, and for the cordial reception you have given to us, who are endeavoring to the best of our power to discharge the arduous duties which devolve upon the Ministers of the Crown. At all times this is most gratifying to those who are placed in that high position, and charged with cares and anxieties of which few can have an idea, except they have known them by experience. It is most gratifying for them at any time to find themselves sustained by the good-will, confidence and friendly regard of all classes of their countrymen; but if at any time such a manifestation of good-will and confidence is gratifying to the servants of the Crown, most of all must it be so when they are approaching the close of a protracted and more than usually eventful session, in which their labors have been unceasing, and their anxieties far beyond those that usually devolve upon them, and upon which they entered with that steady resolve that characterizes men who, having a great object in view, devote themselves to its accomplishment, and find themselves crowned with an amount of success which their most sanguine expectations had hardly led them to expect. At the commencement of the present session, whether we looked abroad or at home, the political barometer was decidedly pointing to storm. Abroad there was every reason to apprehend that a war might break out, which would involve the whole of Europe in a conflagration, the conclusion of which, once commenced, could not be foreseen. That danger was so imminent that statesmen quailed before the coming danger, and believed that no effort, however well intended, could succeed in averting the threatened calamity in Europe. Happily, *not by interfering uncalled for in the affairs of foreign countries*, but by tendering, when asked for, judicious, wise and disinterested advice, it was the good fortune of the present Ministry to contribute, with the assistance of the other neutral Powers of the continent, toward warding off that great misfortune, and preserving to Europe and the world the blessings of peace. [Cheers.] And you may rely upon it that so long as Her Majesty's present advisers hold their place, there is no object to which their exertions will be more strenuously, perseveringly, unceasingly and disinterestedly devoted than *the maintenance of peace and the cultivation of friendly relations with all Powers in the world.* We are *not a country which has anything to gain from extension of dominion or increase of territory.* Our interests are the interests of the world at large—the interest of friendly relations throughout the earth—the interests of peaceful commerce and amicable connections; and these are the interests and relations which at all events, so long as I hold my present position in Her Majesty's councils, will be the object to which our attention will be most strenuously directed. Turning from foreign to domestic affairs I may again refer to the anxiety, and I may venture to add fear, with which we entered upon the arduous task to which we had devoted ourselves. Here I may be permitted to say that nothing except an imperative sense of duty, nothing but an overwhelming sense of the responsibility which I owed to my Sovereign and country, would have induced me at my age and position again to accept the arduous responsibility of First Minister of the Crown. [Cheers.] I felt there was a necessity laid upon me, that there was a great work to be done, and that, however unworthy I might be to be the instrument of doing it, there was no other person who possessed the same means of carrying out to its successful issue, that great work which I saw to be necessary for the welfare of the country. Although this is not the time to discuss the merits of particular measures, yet as this great question has occupied the attention of Parliament during the greater part of the session, I may be permitted to say that entering upon it with great apprehension and anxiety as to the possibility of bringing it to a successful result, we have been encouraged by the manner in which Parliament has received our overtures, and by the manner in which those who did not altogether agree with us in political opinions have generously and cordially coöperated in endeavoring to come to an arrangement which would bring adverse parties to unity in a course of action that would once for all settle a question that, while unsettled, tended to prevent other useful legislation, and which it was therefore of the utmost importance to settle without further delay. [Cheers.] I will not now enter into the details of that great question, but I will merely express the hope, which I am sure will be shared in by all present, and all who wish well to the interests of the country, that whatever may be your opinions as to the hazardous step being taken, whatever may be the anticipations and apprehensions in the mind of every loyal Englishman, there is the predominant hope that the liberal franchise that has been extended to the people of this country may find that *people worthy of the exercise of that franchise*, and that as we have extended the rights and liberties of the people, so we shall have extended and strengthened the securities and institutions of the country. [Cheers.] You must not suppose that this session, which has had its attention so largely drawn to the great measure of the representation of the people in Parliament, has been wholly barren of fruits of a different description. We have not allowed our attention to be exclusively devoted to that question, however great and paramount in importance it may be. It is no little thing to say that in the course of this session we have fulfilled an object which has been anxiously looked for by successive statesmen, namely, *the consolidation and union into one of the various provinces of our North American dominion.* By that means we have given additional strength to the provinces themselves, and additional security for their cohesion, loyalty and attachment to the British Throne; and *I believe in extending to them the full privileges of citizenship, and the rights of a united people.* We have tended in the greatest possible degree to consolidate and bind together those links which unite those provinces to the mother country, and by *the only tie which can unite distant colonies, namely, mutual interest and affection.* Apart from the political matters in which the Government has been engaged, this has not been an uneventful year. In the first place it has witnessed that great gathering of all the Sovereigns, and, I might add, all the nations of Europe at the great International Exhibition at Paris, and whatever may be said, whatever may have been the failures, on former occasions, and however Utopian may have been the idea that general peace would result from them, I cannot but believe that *they are calculated to promote a kindly feeling of mutual respect and admiration, and just that amount of emulation and rivalry between the different countries which can never degenerate into hostility*, but which will tend to stimulate that wholesome competition which is the best guarantee of future excellence and friendship. I can but refer to the distinguished visitors whose sojourn in London has been marked by great *fêtes*. In the munificent reception you gave to the Belgians, in your hospitality to the Viceroy of Egypt, and in the reception, unparalleled on the part of any of your predecessors, of the first Sultan who has ever visited the Western shores—it has been your Lordship's good fortune to take no inconsiderable part. Your Lordship has referred to the gratifying task that was imposed upon me by Her Majesty of recognizing in your Lordship's person Her Majesty's sense of the manner in which you discharged the arduous duties which have devolved upon you in your present office, and I must say I never discharged a duty more gratifying to my own feelings than when I was authorized by Her Majesty to communicate to your Lordship Her Majesty's sense of the manner in which you have discharged your high office. [Cheers.] I am happy also that it does so happen that the secondary honors which Her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon those who have been associated with you in the government of this great city, have fallen upon no unworthy heads. The name of Waterloo itself is hardly more generally known than the name of WATERLOW, and *the benefits conferred upon the world at large by the success of that great battle*, were not more extended in their sphere than will be those conferred by the philanthropic and practical benevolence which has animated Sheriff and Alderman WATERLOW, who for the first time has been successful in establishing as a commercial speculation a system of improved dwellings for the inhabitants of the metropolis. [Cheers.] The noble Earl again thanked the company for the manner in which they had received the toast, assured them that the anxious desire of the Government would be to merit and receive the confidence of the city, and concluded by proposing the Lord Mayor's health.

The Lord Mayor responded, and proposed "The House of Commons."

Mr. DISRAELI—I thank you very much on the part of the House of Commons for the honor you have done them in remembering them this day. The relations between the House of Commons and the City of London are so ancient and so numerous that I need not remind you that this is not the first occasion on which you have drunk their health at meetings like the present, and I may further remember that it is by no means the first on which I have had the high distinction of representing their gratitude as I do now. You have referred to circumstances which will, I hope, soon operate a change in the constitution of the House of Commons; but it is a very striking, and, I think, consoling circumstance, that the *changes which I trust are impending are not occasioned by any want of confidence in the people of this country in the House of Commons.* Their desire for this change has originated, not from any belief that the House of Commons does not represent fully the people of this country, but it is a desire, on the contrary, *to share the proud privileges which they possess, and on the part of a great portion of the population of this country in this age of progress to make those who are in possession of power aware that there are others who are desirous of sharing it*, because they believe they are worthy of participating in its benefits. Being able now in the month of August to take a more general view of what has occurred with reference to this great question than some months ago any of us were enabled to do, we may congratulate the country that not only in Parliament but in the community generally there has been a great spirit of candor and calmness in considering this question, such as I believe has been paralleled on no other occasion under similar circumstances. No doubt there has been during the struggle that has occurred some acerbity of opposition; some sharp things have been said, and some sharp things have been done—["hear, hear," and laughter]—but I think the general conclusion at which we have arrived is that the change which has been brought about has been because it was approved by the calm conviction of the country. Some expressions of disapprobation have been made; and I think we must all know that when you attempt to disturb a monopoly you can hardly expect to accomplish your object without creating some noise and some tumult. I have seen in my time several monopolies terminated, and recently I have seen *the termination of the monopoly of Liberalism.* [Cheers.] Nor are we to be surprised that when certain persons believed they had a hereditary right whenever it was necessary to renovate the institutions of their country they should be somewhat displeased that any other person should presume to interfere—[laughter]—which I hope, in a spirit of true patriotism, they believed that the requirements of the rendered necessary. But I am sure that when the hubbub has subsided, when the shrieks and screams which were heard some time ago, and which already have subsided into sobs and sighs, have been entirely appeased—[laughter]—nothing more terrible will be discovered to have occurred than that the Tory Party has resumed its natural functions in the government of this country. [Cheers.] For what is the Tory Party unless it represents the national feeling? If it do not represent national feeling toryism is nothing. It does not depend upon hereditary coteries of exclusive nobles, it does not attempt power by attracting to itself the spurious forces which may accidentally arise from advocating cosmopolitan principles, and talking cosmopolitan jargon. [Cheers.] The Tory Party is nothing unless it represents and upholds the institutions of the country. For what are the institutions of the country? *They are entirely in theory, and ought to be entirely, as they are largely, I am glad to say, in practice, the embodiments of national necessities*, and the only security for popular privileges. I cannot help believing that because my Lord DERBY and his colleagues have taken a happy opportunity of enlarging the privileges of the people of England, we have done anything else but strengthen the institutions of this country, the essence of whose force is that they represent the institutions and guard the rights of the people. [Cheers.] I hope that when, as I trust it may again be my lot to return thanks in this hall for the House of Commons, not reformed, but renovated by the legislation which I trust is on the eve of being passed, you will agree with us in the convictions which now animate us, that the measures we have brought forward, I believe with the general concurrence of the country and Parliament, (should they be passed,) are such as have added strength to the State and spirit to the community. [Cheers.]

FRANCE.

Napoleon's Intentions.

From the London Times, Aug. 8.

There is no doubt that what is called the "political horizon" bears a sufficiently ominous aspect. Actual war is, indeed, as yet a remote contingency, but an armed peace is a real and a most pressing evil. It is hardly, however, by our fears or our wishes that a war can be induced or averted. It behooves us not to give in to presentiments, but to look calmly on events; and it seems to us that, whatever the probabilities of a war may be, they will hardly be enhanced by the projected meeting of the two Emperors at Salzburg. In the first place whatever strength of purpose may be attributed to the French monarch, however destitute of feeling he may be supposed to be for himself, and however indifferent to the feelings of others, *it is hardly to be presumed that he would choose the moment in which the consequences of his Mexican scheme are so awfully arrayed against him to lay new plans of a hardly less desperate nature* before the very man on whom the failure of that recent scheme has inflicted such irreparable loss. Political passions, however, are supposed to outweigh all considerations of prudence, and Austria, it is thought, smarting under the sense of recent humiliation, and longing for vengeance, would easily give in to any arrangement that might once more bring her into the field with her victor of last year. Here, again, we are inclined to believe there are people that see further into a mill-stone than their neighbors. If Austria could have had anything to hope from France against Prussia, surely it was at Vienna or at Prague that France's help could have been of avail; just as, if Denmark had a chance of resisting Germany by the aid of France, it was at the Dannewerke or at Duppel that she might have turned that aid to account. If France could not, or would not move a finger, for these her natural allies when they were up and doing, is it rational to suppose that she will either take up their cause or set great store by their alliance now that they lie prostrate?

There are, indeed, jealous and turbulent spirits in France to whom the rise of German nationality allows no rest. But *the chances of war and peace rest for the present with the French Emperor*, a wise and cool calculator, backed by the vast mass of the French people, and especially by the peasantry, a thrifty and prosperous race, by no means anxious to venture on a contest the issue of which must appear doubtful even to the most sanguine national vanity. It is easy to dwell on the warlike preparations of the two emulous Powers, on the purchases of horses and corn, on the subjects of contention still opened in the Prussian occupation of Mayence and other Southern fortresses, in the advance of German union through the extension of the Zollverein, above all, in the unsettled state of that sorrowful North Schleswig question. Where animosity is so loud and deep a pretext for hostility is easily found. But we have no great faith in the importance of a *casus belli* alone in determining an appeal to arms. Nations are more apt to be guided in such cases by the estimate of the object they have in view, and of the probabilities of its attainment. They reckon the costs and lay them in the scales against possible gains. Had France been as emulous as some of her friends and enemies paint her, had she well weighed the *pro* and *contra* of the contest for which, it is supposed, she had been so long making ready, surely she must have felt that the opportunity for indulging her enmity was slipping from her. We have always from the beginning looked upon *the consolidation of German nationality as a material guarantee of European tranquillity.* The mere fact that Germany has all this time been growing, and France looking on, was sufficiently reassuring. If the latter did not choose to speak in time, we were justified in presuming that it was because she deemed it right as well as expedient to hold her peace for ever. More than a twelvemonth has now elapsed since France was thought to be determined on seeking a quarrel with Prussia; and the quarrel has been put off, because, forsooth, France was not ready for a hand-to-hand encounter, and she must needs look for allies. There is no doubt, however, that *France will in this quarrel either have to fight alone or not fight at all.* We hardly need the testimony of the Vienna *Presse* to feel assured that Austria is "collecting herself," and not at all likely to commit herself to a further ruin of her treasury and her people for the recovery of what she not only feels she has for ever lost in Germany and Italy, but what she almost reckons a gain to have thus irreparably lost. Henceforth the ambition of Austria will have a homeward, or, at the utmost, an eastward tendency. To restore her finances, to reorganize her Administration, to promote harmony and love among her various nationalities, and to counteract any undue influence of Russia in the successive phases of the Eastern question, will be the chief aims of her endeavors. Whether France be satisfied or not, the world, or at least Austria and Italy, are content. It would be impossible to say to what course the various incidents of a war between France and Germany might induce them at some future period; but on a first declaration of hos-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

The Reform Bill in the Statute Book—The Meddlesome Lords and their Signal Defeat—Disraeli on the Functions of the Tory Party—The Abyssinian Difficulty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Friday, Aug. 9, 1867.

Before this reaches you, the Reform Bill will, in all probability, have finally quitted its transitory life in Parliament, and will assume its full dignity in the statute book as the "Representation of the People Act." On Monday it came down again to the Lower House, the Lords having still further attempted to "set their mark" on it by the insertion of a clause providing that all elections should in future be conducted by means of voting papers, signed by the voter in presence of a magistrate, and opened and read in public by the returning officer on the day of election. Now, as this same voting-papers scheme had been previously rejected by the Commons in the most decisive manner, it is not easy to see how the upper House can have hoped to finally embody it in the bill. It is more probable that in their real anxiety to carry the principle of representation of minorities in the three-cornered constituencies, many of the Peers who supported the voting-papers clause did so merely in the hope that it would prove a kind of red rag to divert the fury of Mr. Bright and his followers from their pet child. The raising of the lodger qualification turned out, I must mention, to have been a mere blunder of Lord Malmesbury's for his capacity for blundering endureth forever—in the absence of his chief, and no sooner had Lord Derby sufficiently recovered from his attack of gout to attend the House than the original limit was restored without a division. The bill then was sent down to the Commons for their "consideration of the amendments made by the House of Lords." Mr. Bright lost no time in sounding a war note at Birmingham against the amendments, one and all, and the crack of the whip was felt pretty sharply on both sides of the House. On Thursday Mr. Disraeli announced his intentions with respect to the amendments in a somewhat clumsy and not very lucid manner. He praised the House of Lords for the conciliatory spirit they had shown, and timidly hoped their amendments would be adopted. He did not approve of the representation of minorities himself, but thought it would be better, in a spirit of compromise, to accept it. Mr. Bright then attacked the new system with a vigor and eloquence he has rarely surpassed. Mr. Gladstone supported him, but the House had made up its mind, and, 253 to 204, the principle of minority representation has been introduced into the Constitution. All throughout the session, the progress made in this question has been most remarkable. Scarcely a year ago the idea was looked upon by the mass of the public as only the fancy of some "stray philosopher," and was only advocated in earnest by a mere handful of writers and pamphleteers outside the House. But when Tories like Lord Cranborne and Liberals like Mr. Stuart Mill, Prof. Fawcett and Mr. F. Hughes were found side by side in its support, and when a journal so little likely to be led away by a philosopher's dream as the London *Times* joined earnestly in demanding it, the "five brute votes" of the stolid rank and file of each party began to be shaken in their allegiance to old traditions. It was a very remarkable fact that when the principle was first rejected in the Commons some weeks ago, the average age of the minority was some years less than that of the majority. This in itself gave its advocates great encouragement as a guarantee of future support, but few expected to see it carried in the face of the leader of the opposition, and with the reluctant support only of Mr. Disraeli. This question settled, that of the voting papers took but little time. The dangers of fraud and forgery were too clearly brought to light that a decisive vote eliminated a provision so full of risk from the bill. According to the usual custom, a committee has been appointed to state the reasons of the majority for disagreeing with certain of the Lords' amendments, and as there will probably be no attempt made by the Peers to insist upon them, the magic words, *La Reine le veut*, will probably be heard before the end of next week. I may mention here that no election under the new order of things can take place until 1869, as the regulation of boundaries and the registration of the new voters cannot be concluded before then. All elections for casual vacancies, or a general election, should one take place, which is far from likely, would in the meantime be conducted under the existing system.

The Ministers, according to custom, dined with the Lord Mayor the other day, the week before the close of the session being generally chosen. Of course there was plenty of after-dinner eloquence and the most gushing interchange of compliments between host and guests, and the fraternization between the former and Lord Derby in particular being quite touching. Mr. Disraeli, however, rose superior to the vulgar influences of mere festive good fellowship, and combined a sounding war-whoop of defiance to all his foes with an epigrammatic essay on the functions of the Tory Party in the Constitution. He is a consummate master of "apt alliteration's artful aid," and described the language of the opponents of the Reform Bill as "shrieks and screams, subsiding into sobs and sighs." He sneered at the old Whigs as "hereditary coteries of exclusive nobles," and at the modern, more advanced Liberals as men who "sought to attract spurious force by professing cosmopolitan principles and by talking cosmopolitan jargon." Mr. Disraeli may be allowed naturally enough a little exultation after his triumph, but Mr. Bright's caution to him a few weeks ago about "giving a horse too much corn" might have been repeated. Many of his hits the other day were quite of the old kind, quite reminding one of the manner in which he used to bait Sir Robert Peel. The above specimen of alliteration can only be equaled by the conclusion of a speech by Sir Hugh—now Lord—Cairns a few years ago. If I recollect right, the final words were, "the cunning and catching device of a crafty and captious cabal."

Together with the advent of the August asteroids—how catching that alliteration is—a perfect shower of glittering honors has fallen upon the city magnates. Lord Mayor Gabriel is about to add an earthly title to the archangelic associations which surround his name, and henceforth will be known among men as Sir Thomas Gabriel, Baronet. He feasted the Sultan—or Sooltàn, as our Orientalists will have it—but then he starved 2,500 Belgions who too confidingly went hungry to lunch at the Mansion House. One Sultan, however, is of more value than many Belgians, so he gets his baronetcy.

Sir Sydney Waterlow, who was one of the sheriffs, well deserves the honor of knighthood on higher grounds than those of mere hospitality. He is the head of a large firm of wholesale stationers, and has taken the greatest interest in all movements affecting the better housing of the poorer classes in London. Most of the buildings erected through Mr. Peabody's "more than princely" munificence are according to designs originally brought out and perfected under Sir Sydney's untiring supervision. Sheriff Lycett, who also is knighted, was honorably distinguished by his exertions during the Lancashire distress. It is said also that Alderman Rose, who splendidly entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales after their marriage, is about at last to be rewarded by knighthood—a striking instance of bread cast on the waters being found after many days. Another case can scarcely be called a bestowal of honor where honor is due. Mr. E. W. Watkin, for his services in Canadian railway matters, is to be knighted. Now this very man figures most prominently in the report of the Yarmouth bribery Commission as one of the most barefaced corrupters of that unlucky constituency—called by local wits "the 'erring borough," in allusion at once to the fish which furnishes it with its staple trade, and to the corruption which constitutes its main claim upon public notice. The uncorrupted majority are disfranchised for the sins of the bribable minority, while the very apostle of corruption in the borough finds another seat and receives honors from his Sovereign within a year of his exposure.

It really seems that we are on the verge of a "little war" with a savage named Theodore, who calls himself Emperor of Abyssinia, and who refuses to give up an English Consul and others whom he has imprisoned and most barbarously treated, because, as he alleges, he got no answer to a letter he addressed to Queen Victoria. This letter is said to have contained an offer of marriage from his imperial but unpolished highness, so that one can, to a certain extent, understand his surprise at the non-arrival of a response. But we can scarcely allow enough for the wound felt by his impassive nature to submit to his keeping a score or more "cives Romani" in a dungeon. There are rumors that he has been dethroned by some of his equally barbarous rivals; but even if reliance can be placed on them, it does not follow that our unhappy countrymen will be released by their new captors without a display of force. Fortunately, the affair will be placed in the hands of our Indian authorities, who have had good training in similar expeditions. Our War Minister at home, Sir John Pakington, has only recently been "converted" from a First Lord of the Admiralty, and not enough has yet been seen of his performances for the public to feel any great confidence in his administrative capacity. It will be no easy task, even with the aid of rebellious natives, and with all our Indian experience, to get at this Theodore, but every one seems agreed that the thing must be tried.

Talking of India, the disclosures about the famine in Orissa don't improve the aspect of the case. Whether it was any particular official, or that great Indian scapegoat, "the system," that was to blame, seems still a little open to doubt. Some of the stories are almost incredible. 750,000 people perished in a province within easy reach of properly organized relief. Fancy extreme Sabbatarianism cropping up, in India, of all places in the world, to such an extent that relief was positively suspended on Sundays, and the wretced native population had accordingly to celebrate, involuntarily, our day of rest, by starving double tides!

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Financial Difficulty—Gen. Dumont at Rome—The Movements of Garibaldi—Hunting Brigands.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1867.

The Italian Deputies have gone home, after finishing part of their work. The Senate is still in session, some of whose daily reunions are not prolonged beyond an hour. The most important project of law which it is called upon to ratify is that just voted by the Chamber for the liquidation of the ecclesiastical property. It will not probably be long delayed. When it is done, steps will at once be taken to put the law in force, so that the State may as soon as possible receive the benefit of this measure, upon which such great calculations have been made. Some of the journals deny that Rattazzi will go to Paris, but he will probably go, for one cannot see how certain matters can be conveniently arranged without his presence near the head of the French State. The order has undoubtedly already been given. There are certainly duties enough which require his continued presence in Italy; for in addition to his office of Minister of the Interior and President of the King's Council, he is also at present acting Minister of Finance. Rattazzi is a man of uncommon energy and readiness, and his multiplied cares seem to sit easy upon him. He has acquitted himself with great tact, and has gained credit in recent trials of strength, and his ability is not disputed even by his political enemies.

It is to be hoped that the crisis which has produced such frequent changes in the Ministry is past, and that Italy has fairly entered a period of her political history when less fickleness of policy will be manifested, and the energies of the best men of the nation will be directed to the sole object of developing the material strength and consolidating the liberties of the country, which, almost in spite of itself, has had so much good fortune thrust upon it.

A week ago a sensation was created by the conduct of the French Gen. Dumont at Rome, in connection with the corps of French soldiers in the Pope's service, famous under the name of the Legion of the Antibes. But satisfactory explanations have been made by the French authorities, and just now all is calm again. Signor Nigra, Italian Minister at the French Court, who came rushing down here from Paris, is now on his way back to his post. Whatever Louis Napoleon's intentions may be with reference to Rome, and whether or not he intends to execute honestly his September treaty, certain it is that the present is not the moment when he can afford to offend Italy, and run the risk of breaking with this Government. This country has but little direct interest in French and German quarrels; but in case the Emperor of France is set upon hindering the accomplishment of the legitimate wishes of Italy, it would not be difficult to throw this country into the arms of Prussia—not, perhaps, to lend active assistance in case of war, but to give at least the weight of its sympathy and moral influence on the side of that Power.

Agitation is still going on here, and the cause of Rome is not given up, and will not be given up until the Pope's political power is taken away, and Rome also becomes a part of Italy. Let no friend of the hierarchy for a moment believe that the Roman question is settled, or can ever be settled, without the relinquishment by the Pontiff of his power as a secular prince. And let no friend of the Papacy, or of the Catholic Church in Italy, doubt that when the change aimed at is brought about, both the Church and its chief Bishop will be gainers in a moral sense in a degree not to be easily calculated. What Pius IX. and those near him, who pretend to be his friends, need is a good deal more faith and patriotism, for these alone can save them.

Garibaldi continues to keep the Government on a bright look-out as he musters his forces, no one knows where, on the border. A great flourish is made of war vessels on the coast and detachments of the army on the frontier to hinder the meditated invasion. Gen. Kanzler, the Pope's Captain at Civita Vecchia, is as busy as he can be strengthening that post, and the old fortress is furnished with new pieces of artillery and a larger supply of provisions, while the modern batteries are being put in a condition of efficiency. All this hardly seems necessary against Garibaldi, who is without war vessels, and we are obliged to look for the reason somewhere else. It is alleged that the Pope has been informed that in case of a rising, the Italian Government will occupy Civita Vecchia, Viterbo and Frosinone, and thus cut off all communication with the outside. No new intervention will be permitted, but the Romans will be left to settle it as best they can with their clerical masters. The interpretation at present put upon the September treaty is, that while it keeps the Italian Government from interfering with the Pope's power, it makes no provision against revolution by the Romans themselves.

Meanwhile public meetings are held in Northern Italy, at which resolutions are passed encouraging Garibaldi and the Romans to go ahead. It may be that events will take such a favorable turn as to open the door to the Romans. But it is felt to be of the greatest importance among discreet people that there should be no open violation of the Convention by those in authority, although the treaty unjustly keeps Italians from the enjoyment of their rights. If the conditions of the law are scrupulously kept by parties outside, and the Romans are successful in their rising, then French interference would be so shameless that it is doubtful if it would be attempted.

The hunt of brigands now goes on with an energy truly business-like, and the hope is held out that before long their bad practices will be abated in the south of the Peninsula. The newspapers give us frequent accounts of members of one or another band shot or captured, or of voluntary resignations, to save their heads. It may be long before this chronic plague is wholly cured, but it will be a great point gained if the southern provinces are made tolerably secure.

There is more elbow room in Florence now that the Deputies are gone, and carried with them many who hang about the capital during the Parliamentary session. The King is hunting in the mountains. The municipal authorities take advantage of the vacation to carry out the long-arranged plan to widen, with iron causeways, the fine old stone bridge near the New-York Hotel—certainly a very great improvement. The nearly dry bed of the Arno also enables the workmen to build the wall which carries the street along that part where the houses for centuries have overhung the river. Angelico.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Napoleon's Plans of Interference—The Schleswig Question and its Bearings—The Probabilities of a War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Berlin, Friday, Aug. 2.

The old Imperial Fox in Paris has a run of bad luck everywhere he goes. He finds all the henhouses well guarded, and if he show his nose only in their neighborhood to sniff the wind, all the watch-dogs of national liberty start up a row, and he has to hang his tail and assure them, paw on his honest heart, that he did not mean any harm, that he abhored chickens and detested sour Rhenish grapes. That French dispatch in reference to Schleswig, of which I wrote in my last letter, has not contributed to restore the Napoleonic prestige in Europe; on the contrary it has plainly shown to the world that there is a screw loose somewhere in Belle France. All the papers in France, England and Germany cover whole acres with print in reference to this unfortunate dispatch. I was perfectly right; things occurred as I guessed. The *dementis* given in the little and grand *Moniteur*—which German papers call "The Liar and His Son," (the title of a well-known comedy,)—are not only contemptible and useless, but even stupid, for in their hurry they had forgotten in Paris that there was sent a synopsis of that identical dispatch to the Courts of London, Vienna, St. Petersburgh and Copenhagen. We all know that a lie is the smallest coin current in European diplomacy, but since Napoleon I, and his bulletins, it has not been distributed so shamefully and lavishly as now. I will have to speak about some other *dementis* of the same character, but first wind up with this one. It is said that this dispatch, which is dated July 14, was sent with the knowledge and acquiescence of England and Russia. From England we know that it is in favor of Danish pretensions, but as to Russia, there I have my doubts, and, on the contrary, can assure you that the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh has not the slightest intention to push the Cabinet of Berlin into any diplomatic ways which have not been traced beforehand here, confidentially. The *dementis* published in the *Moniteur* do not convince any one, but they show that France is not yet preprared for a conflict, but at the same time they draw out the feeling of the people in Germany and France, and place us in a position to judge whether we may expect war or peace. A speech which M. Dupin made in the French Senate—although we will not attribute too much importance to the expectorations of that loyal Senator—shows what ails France in reference to Prussia. You will get a synopsis of that speech from Paris, and I therefore will only report the effect it produced here. It is believed that it will make the Danes more exacting and obstinate, but Prussia will not fail to show them soon how much Prussia is influenced by the interference of France and such speeches in the French Senate. Count Bismarck is leaving, today, his estate at Varzin, and after having seen the King in Ems, he will return here to constitute the council of the North German Confederation, and to answer that note sent from Copenhagen here. As to France, it will be explained to the Imperial Court in Paris, of course in the proper diplomatic style, that it has no business at all to interfere in that Schleswig affair, although France had something to do with that insertion of Article V. of the Peace of Prague. Schleswig was acquired by Prussia not in the manner of Louis XIV., but in consequence of an honest war provoked by the systematic oppression of the Germans in the Duchies of the Elbe. It is true, Prussia has promised to Austria to cede the population of the Northern districts of Schleswig to Denmark if they should by a free vote express such a desire; but she has not the intention of delivering over Germans, for whose deliverance German blood has been shed, to the tender mercies of Danish discretion and fanaticism; even if France should urge such a demand. It is also true that Prussia has accepted the decision of an European Congress in the Luxemburg affair; but Luxemburg was no Prussian city, and the question, therefore, more international than national; Schleswig on the contrary is a Prussian province, and neither a London nor a Paris conference had to dispose of it. It had almost the appearance, after what Mr. Dupin said, that it was intended to institute a permanent conference, France in the chair, *for the surveillance of the behavior of Prussia*. After the Schleswig question should be disposed of, then the German Zollverein Parliament, or perhaps the Rhenish frontiers, &c., might be thought proper objects. As Prussia has no intention to interfere with the internal arrangement of other nations she will repel all interference in her affairs. Here cannot be the question about complying; here the "*principiis obst!*" must guide the actions of Prussia. This opinion is expressed in the *New-Prussian Gazette*, which is considered as at least semi-official, and therefore of particular significance. The other German papers express themselves more vehemently, and are very anxious that the answer of Prussia may be energetic enough. Count von der Goltz, the Prussian Minister in Paris, is expected here on leave of absence, and is said to take with him the most favorable impressions, which, it is hoped, will change the warlike tone of the German papers. As the Germans look with suspicion on the preparations of France, the French are made uneasy by those of Prussia. They say by the garrisoning of Rastadt and Landau, the French frontier is threatened. Rastadt was always provided with a garrison, and Landau is to be dismantled; some works have already been destroyed, and the citizens of that fortress have petitioned the Bavarian Government that it might be made altogether an open city, which would be most favorable for manufacturing and commerce. The assurances in the *Moniteur* are not very assuring, but that Prussia has no intention of making preparations out of the usual way may be derived from the fact that everywhere the reserves are going home. The King is expected in Ragatz, (Canton St. Gallen,) in Switzerland, on the 6th inst., and will stay away eighteen days. On his way home he will visit Hohenzollern, and it is said that there will be a meeting of German Princes; but what Princes I did not hear. That does not look as if the King expected war immediately. However the French are suspicious, and the *Press* tells us that a new dispatch is to be sent to Berlin, asking for explanations why the contingent of Electoral Hesse—25,000 men!—was called in now, instead of 1868. That's a match to the 20,000 square miles of little Waldeck. The contingent in question is about 2,500 men.

I am pretty sure that Napoleon would like a war now, if he were prepared or were sure of some allies; but it seems that nobody has confidence in him. He does all he can, and has given the young King of Bavaria the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor; but I doubt whether that would induce that German Prince to turn his hand against Germany. The times when Rhinebunds were possible are passed, I hope. He will also try his luck once more with the Emperor of Austria, and is going to visit him in Salzburg on the — inst. After that, the Emperor will return the visit in Paris. Francis Joseph and the King of Bavaria will meet in Ischl. There was a report in Stuttgart (Wurtemberg) of an attempt against the life of the King of Prussia. There is no truth in it. The King seems to be in a very good humor. He arrived in Wiesbaden the 30th of July, in the afternoon, and entered the city on horseback. He was received by the customary virgins in white, haranguing him in verses, handing him a laurel crown, &c. The King was well pleased, and answered very graciously—the laurel crown he hung at his sword-hilt.

People in Nassau, Hanover and Electoral Hesse, would be still more satisfied than they are with the change of things, if all the other members of the Prussian Cabinet were men like Bismarck and Koon, or if Bismarck had some authority to direct their measures. He has almost ruined his health, not in working his great plan, but in preparing the train for it and getting rid of blockhead colleagues, who "could not see it."

The Hanoverian confidence-men are in session now under the Presidency of the Secretary of the Interior. They discuss internal arrangements that have, for the most part at least, no interest for us. The City of Altoona declared for its recession to the German Zollverein.

The King has now decided on the sea flags for the ships of the North German Confederation. A white, oblong rectangle is divided into four equal parts by a black cross, surrounded by a narrow black line. The arms of the cross meet in the middle in a white medallion with the Prussian eagle. Three of the fields are left white, but that in the left corner is covered with horizontal stripes—black, white and red, (the colors of the North German Confederation,) and over them is painted the figure of the Prussian Order of the Iron Cross. There will meet here, in Berlin, a commission of naval officers to devise whether the navy of the North German Confederation will join in the system of sea-signals agreed on between England and France. The North German Confederation has a population of 29,248,273 inhabitants, on 7,542 geographical square miles. Its army, in peace, amounts to 320,000 men; in war, to 800,000; its mercantile navy to 4,641 ships, of 1,323,786 tonnage. Prussia has 84 war vessels, with 484 guns; Austria 91, with 1,004 guns. The army of the North German Confederation in war is just as strong as that of France in war.

Austria is at the present moment excited by the visit of the Sultan, who has left Vienna, however, and arrived on the 31st of July in Pesth. The Turkish flag will wave over the Hopburg in Spa, where he will pass his day. The English Minister will come from Constantinople to compliment the Sultan on his return. The poor sick man will be glad to return to the stillness of his harem. I am tired of reading of all these festivities, and he must be tired of them also. Besides, they have been pestering him everywhere, although Fuad Pasha has the worst of it. In Paris the poor man was labored by Marquis de Moustier. He had to consent to a Commission of Europeans to investigate the state of things in Crete, and Napoleon rubbed his hands that at last something had been accomplished; but the Sultan went to England and got other ideas. Taking care not to touch Paris again, the Sultan could not be worked on; that was left to Baron Beust, who had several meetings with Fuad Pasha, of which the result has not yet transpired. The difficulty is whether, as France and Austria will have it, a Commission of Europeans, accompanied by Turks, or as the Sultan will, a Commission of Turks, accompanied by Europeans, is to investigate into the state of things on that island. There came news of a great Turkish victory to Vienna—that the rebellion was at an end; but the Christian Consuls kept silent, and the news would not be swallowed in Vienna, where they had others that spoke of abominable cruelties committed by the Turks against the Christians in the interior; that the Turks had been repelled again and driven back to Canea. I suppose we will soon hear what is true of it. It was said that the Sultan had consented to cede Crete to Greece; but, on the contrary, he had, in Paris, positively refused to do such a thing. There have been other things treated of in Paris and London with Fuad Pasha, about guaranteeing the integrity of the Turkish Empire, which have called forth from Prussia and Vienna some inquiries, but I have no space to speak about it.

The Secretary of Finance, M. Berne, has assured the Austrian House of Deputies before adjourning—no, interrupting its session—that his financial measures would be energetic and effectual, but that they would not damage the credit of the State, and alter nothing in the obligations of the same toward its creditors. That is very well said, but rather difficult to accomplish under Austrian circumstances. The right of associations and meetings passed the House after a fight about the words "*Staats gefaehrlich*" (dangerous to the State,) which was disputed away in one paragraph, but smuggled into another. The figure of the budget has not been fixed yet, and it might be rather difficult to come to an end, as M. Berne lets hope; for there has been discovered by some curious deputy that the Secretary has forgotten to mention a trifle of 500,000,000 florins which ought to be there, but are nowhere. These millions are "*Pupillengeldis*" which were turned over to the Government when the patrimonial courts were abolished, who formerly had care of them. The money was spent, and the current receipts generally covered the current demands; for the rest the State was good—but if that State should get bankrupt! There is still hope that an arrangement may be made with the Hungarians: but these are proverbially tough in money matters, and Hungarian debtors are the horror of Austrian creditors. The Hungarians would take one-third of the debt, if Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia were included; but that is not so easily done, for Croatia claims a separate constitution, and the same is it with half a dozen of peoples in this salad of nationalities called the Austrian Empire. Hungary will at least claim Dalmatia as belonging to the crown of St. Stephen, and will drive a hard bargain with Austria. In the important Concordat question the Hungarians are also not on the side of the Government, but sustain the measures of the Chamber of Deputies. As soon as the Hungarian Congress assembles again decided steps against the Concordat will be taken. The Queen of the Belgians has succeeded in taking away from Miramar the poor widow of Maximilian. She has arrived in Terveuren. Doctors are of the opionion that she has taken a subtle poison, producing that state of suffering with which she is afflicted.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

The congenial retreats of Bath and Coney Island are largely availed of, in the hot Summer nights, by that peculiar class of wise men known and recognized in the City of Churches as Kings County Politicians. Probably at no previous time have the dog-days of Summer been so oppressed with mere political excitement as are those of 1867. It would seem that August is rather early for the canvassing of candidates upon whose merits and popularity there can be no decision until November, and ordinarily such would be the fact. This year, however, there are many offices of importance to be filled, and the under-workers are in dead earnest about their bargains, arrangements and "little places." It is no unusual matter, in Brooklyn, for the Republicans to feel that their contest is a hopeless one; that the Democracy are sure to win, and that their candidates are put up simply to be knocked down. This, however, is not the case at the present time. The Republicans see a gleam of light in the future, and with great courage anticipate a glorious victory.

SENATORS.

The County of Kings is at present represented in the Senate by Henry R. Pierson, Republican, and Henry C. Murphy, Democrat. Mr. Pierson is a lawyer, the President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, a prominent public-spirited citizen, quite popular with the citizens generally, but a little out of favor with some of the wire-pullers. He represents the Second District, formerly represented by Hon. Demas Strong, and is a candidate for renomination.

The district represented by Senator Pierson did comprise the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Brooklyn, with population, in 1865, of 127,140. At the last election Gen. Pratt was the Democratic condidate, receiving 8,748 votes against 9,845 cast for Mr. Pierson. By the new apportionment the district has been entirely changed, so that what *was* the Second is almost all in the Third District, the precise allotment for the Second being the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of Brooklyn, and the country towns of Kings County, with a population of 172,233. The importance attaching to the Senatorial position in Kings County cann ot well be overestimated, and the eagerness evinced by the several cliques of both parties to secure it in their respective interests is significant. It will be borne in mind that Mr. Pierson *now* represents the Second District, but in the coming contest it is for

THE THIRD DISTRICT

that he will stand—if he can. With the regular party leaders, such as ex-Marshall Campbell, ex-Senator Demas Strong, Saml. T. Maddox, *et id omne genus*, Mr. Pierson is undeniably the candidate; first, because it is believed he can be reëlected, and, second, because the dissafected Democrats find it easier to swallow Pierson than any other man. The enthusiastic eulogisers of the Eastern District think it quite time that it should furnish the candidate, and the friends of Senator Strong urge him for the nomination, as do the friends of Mr. Maddox. By the rule of rotation it is conceded that it is the turn of the Eastern District to furnish the Senator, but as Senator Strong declines peremptorily to entertain the idea, it is believed that Senator Pierson will be awarded the nomination. This will be regarded a triumph of the railroad and ferry interest, and of the Conservatives as opposed to the "Scrap-book Party of young gentlemen who favored at the last canvass the claims of Griswold—since departed to the Holy Land with Capt. Duncan and Mark Twain. We have heard also the names of John Oakey, member of Assembly, and Cyrus P. Smith, of the Union Ferry Company, mentioned in this connection. Mr. Smith, however, is not a candidate.

The Democracy are embarrassed with candidates. Like the Republicans they are not led by their party newspaper, but go into numberless preliminary contests, where the relative strength of the several precandidates are determined. Gen. Pratt's friends claim that he has a traditional right to the nomination, on the ground that he was defeated by Mr. Pierson at the last election through combinations that were not entirely square. They also think that the General's rejection by the Senate of the United States, before which body his name appeared as Collector of the Third Revenue District, was an insult and an indignity that deserves popular rebuke, and they consider that his election to the New-York Senate would be such in effect. Gen. Pratt's war record is excellent. His brief tenure of the Collection office was not in all respects satisfactory to the Government, and his retention of Bowen's Deputy (Tappan) hurt him with all parties. Still he is probably the strongest candidate the Democrats have.

Mr. Edmund Driggs is mentioned as a possible candidate, and the Republicans pray that such may be the fact. Mr. Driggs is a good man, an estimable citizen, and all that, but he is weak as a candidate, and very naturally the unterrified don't see it to be their interest to nominate a man who cannot do them justice in the race.

The probabilities are that the tickets will stand thus: Republican, Henry R. Pierson; Democratic, Calvin E. Pratt.

THE SECOND DISTRICT

according to the new allotment comprises very much the ground in the old Third. Before; it comprised the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards of the city, but now, the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of Brooklyn and the county towns of Kings County. For this the prominent Republican candidates are Gen. Philip S. Crooke and John Oakey, of the Assembly. We are not aware that either of the parties named covet the honor of leading the van of a forlorn hope, but we are informed that it is thought that Gen. Crooke might make a better run than he did at the last election, and in event of a split in the Democratic ranks, would be sure of success. The last vote stood, Murphy 11,047; Crooke, 9,269.

Henry C. Murphy is undoubtedly the choice of the Democratic ranks. If the people were to make the nominations, he would be returned without a word of disapproval. His long and honorable record defies assault, and the leaders confidently count on his nomination and election.

It is understood, however, that Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch is ambitious for his son, Alderman Fred Kalbfleisch, a very excellent man and valuable citizen. If Mr. Kalbfleisch is nominated by the Democracy, the success of Gen. Crooke would be assured. The probabilities are that the tickets will read: Republican, Phillip S. Crooke; Democrat, Henry C. Murphy.

The office of

MAYOR OF BROOKLYN

is generally regarded as a political stepping-stone to the Capitol at Washington, and also as a pleasant place of dignified retirement for wealthy men of quiet habits. Hence such men as Henry C. Murphy and Martin Kalbfleisch, both Mayor, then Congressman, get it, or such men as George Hall and Samuel Booth. The present Mayor succeeded Col. A. M. Wood, and has made a perfectly reliable and thoroughly satisfactory officer. He is universally esteemed for his honesty, integrity, impartiality and general economy. Some little time ago, when it was understood that Mayor Booth did not care for a reëlection, the Republicans cast about for a fitting successor. Ex-Senator Demas Strong, Alderman Archibald M. Bliss, Ex-Marshall Campbell, Alderman John Cashow, Sim. Chittenden and Joseph Reeves were severally thought of by parties of more or less influence, but with the exception of Messrs. Strong and Bliss there have been none talked of with seriousness. Neither Mr. Campbell nor Mr. Cashow could afford to take the position and give up their control of the machinery, and the other two could not be elected. Mr. Strong declines, and Mr. Bliss is presented, not only as an available candidate, but as a citizen of public spirit, a man of integrity, an official who has faithfully performed his duty and given general satisfaction. It looks now as though he would be nominated, although recently it is understood that Mayor Booth would not strenuously oppose his own nomination. Either would do well—either can win under proper training.

The Democratic aspirants for the candidacy are numerous. Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch is the leading applicant, and it is stated that he is prepared to "go in" heavily for the coveted honor. He is reported as having largely interested himself in a previously decaying newspaper, and as making extensive preparations for a vigorous canvass. Mr. Kalbfleisch is personally very unpopular, and as a candidate would be weak, but he made a good Mayor, and his economical ideas would not be unpalatable to the taxpayers of the city.

Mr. John D. Hunter, who defeated Sim. Chittenden at the last Congressional contest, is also spoken of in this connection. Mr. Hunter has already shown that he can run well, but he would find it much more difficult to defeat a popular candidate like Bliss or Booth than such a one as Chittenden.

Ex-Alderman D. D. Whitney is the only Democratic candidate of whom the Republicans have the least fear. He is a quiet, undemonstrative man of strength, who can poll more votes than either Kalbfliesch or Hunter. His chances are excellent for the nomination, and are quite even for election.

So many slates have been carefully prepared and entirely smashed within the past fortnight that it would be absurd to prophesy as if from unvarying data, but at present the political *status* is precisely as given herewith.

LAKE GEORGE.

Traveling by Stage—Historical Localities—Routes of the Pleasure Seekers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Fort William Henry Hotel,
Lake George, August, 1867.

Loud complaints come this season from many of the "watering places," that their attractions are unappreciated, and that the golden tide which year after year has poured wealth into the coffers of the publicans has this year flowed with but a sluggish and niggardly current. Of the places which were made popular by the decree of fashion alone, this is probably true enough. It was but natural that the fickle goddess, the breath of whose nostrils gave them their sole importance, should abandon them as suddenly as she took them up.

But there is another class of Summer resorts which woo the tourist by attractions of a very different order, and whose popularity with all lovers of natural beauty is perennial. Lake George, with its placid and picturesque scenery, and its rich treasury of historical incidents, dating back to the most romantic era of our nation, is the shrine to which thousands of pilgrims annually tend; and so vivid is the impression made by its exquisite beauty that none view it for the first time without delight or leave it without regret.

There are two routes by which travelers from the South approach the lake. One is by the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Moreau Station, about half way between Saratoga and Whitehall. At Moreau you find stage-coaches for the lake awaiting you. And here let me say a word for these coaches. They are light and elegant, but strong, each drawn by four fine horses; and as there is always a reserve of coaches and horses, there is never any crowding or scrambling for places. Stage-coach traveling, as a general thing, is among the things of the past, but I can hardly believe that in its best days it was better managed than it is on this Lake George line. Then the road is just long enough—about 15 miles. It passes through a beautiful country, diversified by forests and hills, and intersected by mountain torrents, while the mountain air is inspiration to one who has just escaped from his desk in the City. Arrived at the lake, if it be your first visit, you are surprised at the size of the hotel. Extending along the bluff, at the southern edge of the lake, for nearly five hundred feet, against a background of dense green forest and covering the ground which has been hallowed by the dread realities of the great massacre and the fictitious creations of Cooper's genius, it forms a striking feature in the landscape. In front and for miles to the north stretch the silver waters of the lake, with their fringe of mountain and "forest primeval." The beauty of the lake cannot be described, at least not in sober prose; those who are most fully penetrated by its spirit generally look on in silence, or spend the hours roaming through the forest paths which wind along its banks. A pretty little steamer, the *Minnehaha*, carries the traveler northward and down the lake to Ticonderoga, giving him an opportunity to view the beauties of the lake from a thousand points. Arriving at Ticonderoga, you are taken in coaches about five miles across to Lake Champlain, passing through the ruins of the old fort. Here a steamboat meets you and conveys you either northward to Canada, or southward to Whitehall and thence to Saratoga. The other route merely reverses this one, and leads to Whitehall and down Lake Champlain to Ticonderoga, and thence across to Lake George and up the lake to the fort.

There has been no lack of visitors here this Summer. Many families from Albany and Troy make a practice of spending the Summer months here, and thus a social circle is formed, less changing than that of most Summer resorts. As the fishing in the lake and the adjacent streams is unsurpassed, there are always followers of the gentle craft who will guide you with infallible instinct to the haunts of the brook trout or the pickerel; and Mr. Gale, your host, who has the supreme art of keeping a first-class hotel, and yet, always being at leisure, will show you all the points of interest in the neighborhood and give you their history with a lucidity and minuteness of detail which throw the guide-book quite into the shade.

The season here always lasts till late in September, many artists, literary men and votaries of wood-craft choosing that month to make the shores of the lake their haunt.

RIFLE DRILL.

The Necessity of Rifle Practice for Our Soldiers.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 19, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your column of "Minor Topics," in this morning's Times, a paragraph is devoted to remarks upon the inefficiency of fifty-two men, who, with a breach-loader apiece, were unable to hit one of the Indians who attacked them and captured their horses, and this notwithstanding the enemy did not deign to fire upon them. You also made allusion to the practice made by some of the volunteers at Wimbledon as a contrast. Now, I have no doubt the American soldiers and civilians to whom your paragraph refers are as brave as any men, anywhere, but, as you very judiciously suggest, they want target practice. Allow me to say that ever so much practice—mere shooting—will do little or no good. Apart from the excellence of the weapons used by the volunteers of Britain (and as good are known to be on hand in this country—the Maynard rifle, for instance, makes, I am told, very good work,) "judging distance" and "position drill" are the true causes of the admirable shooting made at Wimbledon. The former, you will understand, is an imperative necessity to a rifleman in the field, and is a distinct and important feature in the annual training of British regiments, which are put in camp specially for the purpose for periods of fourteen days, each section of a company. Let any one go out with a rifle who is not a pretty accurate judge of distance, and ten to one an individual with a smooth bore would be more effective, simply because the sights of the rifle require to be nicely adjusted, or the bullets will go wide of the mark. Many a man would put his "sight" up for 600 yards, when the object might happen to be 500 or 700 yards off, and, as a matter of course, the mark would be untouched. I presume that the 52 men at Fort Harker only "guessed" the distance, and guessed wrong.

Position drill is necessary to create steadiness of aim and confidence in the shooter, without which only one man in one hundred can be a good shot.

As I am acquainted with the system pursued in the British army, it would give me pleasure to impart it to any officers or non-commissioned officers of the American army, volunteers or militia, if no one else competent to do it is willing to undertake it, and it is deemed of sufficient importance to accept my offer—gratuitously, of course.

Pardon my troubling you at such length. I think the subject very important—of national consequence—and so I hope my motive will plead my excuse, and remain, RIFLE.

The War on the Plains—The Indian Side of the Story.

The annexed letter has been received at the Indian Bureau from one of the Agents of the Government:

Office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Utah, Great Salt Lake City,
Tuesday, July 30, 1867.

Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner Indian Affairs:

Sir:—I observed among the telegrams published in our papers here an exceedingly meagre synopsis of your report made during the recent special session of Congress, relative to the causes of the present Indian war.

Washakee, and the other principal Chiefs of the Eastern Shoshones, visited me a few days since, and I had a conversation with them relative to the same subject.

I write you regarding this, thinking the views of Washakee, who is undoubtedly the most sagacious, honorable and intelligent Indian among the uncivilized tribes, might be of interest to you, especially as they would seem to corroborate your own in every particular. Washakee said that the country east from the Wind River Mountains to the settled portion of Eastern Nebraska and Kansas, had always been claimed by our principal Indian tribes—the Sioux, Arrapahoes, Cheyennes and Crows; that it was a country abounding in game, thus furnishing to the Indians an abundance of food, as well as large quantities of surplus robes, skins and furs, by the sale of which they were made comparatively wealthy. That all the tribes inhabiting that region were contented, and entertained toward the whites the most friendly feelings, until the opening of what is usually known as the Powder River route to Montana—a road leaving the old express route, near Fort Laramie, and passing by a circuitous course to Virginia City. That all the Indians objected strongly to the opening of this road, knowing by experience that the game would in consequence soon disappear, but did not commence hostilities at once, since they were informed by the whites that there was no other way for them to go to the gold mines of Montana. That they soon found this was not true; that but few people passed over the road, but that forts were built, soldiers sent out to protect the road, and trains were often passing, but only to carry supplies to the troops. That the soldiers, too, gave the Indians whisky, seduced from them numbers of their squaws, and otherwise maltreated them; and that, after mature deliberation, the Indians were satisfied that the road was only made to afford employment to the soldiers and to destroy their game; that they must starve after a few years, with the disappearance of their game, and that it was as well to die by fighting as by starvation. They had accordingly all taken up arms, resolved to drive out the whites from the country, or perish in the endeavor. I asked Washakee if the white traders had, by their conduct, in any way aided in the present state of affairs. He replied that they had not; that the regular traders, licensed by the Government, were nearly always good men, since they were under the control of the great father, but that there were great numbers of white men, thieves and murderers, who were outlaws because of their crimes, taking up their residence among the Indians, and were always inciting them to outrages, often leading in their stealing raids.

The views of Washakee, although somewhat crude as to the reason for keeping open the road, are in most respects entirely correct, and are the views of all disinterested men familiar with the subject. What is known as the Powder River road is one of the most complete and expensive humbugs of the day.

Attention was first called to this road, and its opening secured by certain speculators, owning or expecting to own certain lucrative toll-bridges, roads, and fences thereon. It was claimed to be many hundreds of miles shorter than the road *via* Fort Bridger. I have, however, myself conversed with numbers of freighters who have passed over the road, and, without any exception, they have stated that they would never go by that route again; that although on a map it would appear shorter than the route *via* the city, yet that, by reason of the numerous detours, they believed it actually longer, and that it was a worse road in every respect, especially as a regards wood, water, grass, and streams difficult to cross.

These reasons would of themselves have been sufficient to have caused an abandonment of the route; but it was at this time found that the Missouri River, contrary to ancient theories, was navigable for light-draft steamboats. For the last two years all freight for Montana, from the States, has gone by the Missouri River. Had the Powder River road, therefore, been all that was at first claimed for it, it would have been abandoned by freighters, since freight could be taken by steamboat to Montana profitably at six to eight cents per pound, while land transportation would cost about three times such rates.

In view of the above facts it has at all times seemed to me most singular that the Government should persist in keeping troops along a road abandoned by all freighters and emigrants when the results of such course, unless the Indians were induced to cede the right of way, could not fail to be an Indian war. I think it would be within bounds to say that every pound of freight taken over the Powder River Road for the past two years has cost the Government already at least $1,000, and the expense would seem to be but commenced.

Many of the Indians within this superintendency, in their hunting expedition, meet and converse with the hostile Indians. From their statements I feel entirely certain that if the troops were now withdrawn from the Indian country, and a treaty made with the hostile Indians, guaranteeing them the occupation of their territory, cut by the Powder River Road, for a certain term of years, peace could be at once restored and kept.

It has been the correct theory of our Government, that since the Indians do not make the highest use of the soil, we may take it from them after reasonable compensation, as fast as the same is needed for settlement. There is not, however, in the vast region cut by the Powder River road, and now occupied by troops, a single settler or white person other than the hangers on of the army. No person save the pure-minded and patriotic army contractors would be injured by such abandonment. The army expenses for a single week would be sufficient to perpetually tranquilize the hostile tribes. At the expiration of ten or fifteen years, were it deemed advisable to open the country for settlement, arrangements could be made with the Indians accordingly, either by setting apart certain portions as reservations, or by removing them to some suitable portion of our territory, between Montana and Alaska. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, F. K. HEAD.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Tradesmen's National Bank Case—Baker, the Paying Teller, Arrested and Held for Examination.

On Saturday last Mr. Richard Berry, of No. 291 Broadway, and President of the Tradesmen's National Bank, appeared before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court, and entered a complaint against Garniss E. Baker, the Paying Teller of the bank, making an affidavit that Baker had, on or about the 15th inst., stolen the sum of $54,000 from the funds intrusted to him and passing through his hands. He also stated that the accused had confessed such larcenies to him, the complainant. Upon this complaint the magistrate granted a warrant, and Officer Leaycraft, of the Court Squad, arrested Baker yesterday morning at his residence.

The prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday afternoon, when Mr. John Sedgwick appeared as counsel for the defence. A desultory conversation ensued between the complainant and prisoner's counsel, relative to the time when the larcencies had been committed. Mr. Berry stated in substance that he became suspicious of the accused on the 14th inst., and was about questioning him at once, but could not, as Baker had gone to Long Branch to see his family. The next day he questioned him, and accused him of being "short" in his accounts. The Teller amitted the fact, and, on an examination of the books, the complainant discovered a deficiency of over $54,000, when Baker stated that he was all square when they left Chatham-street in 1861, and all the trouble had occurred since that year. The President had found a false entry of $10,000 on the books, and others of lesser amounts; and he discovered that the prisoner had frequently used large amounts received to cover up the deficiency in his cash, omitting to credit them until the next day, thus obtaining a floating margin. Baker had also overcharged banks, and by these means bolstered up his accounts from day to day.

After the exposure of the defalcations, Baker had stated to the President that he had been robbed of $10,000 in cash by a man named Day, and had also lost the same amount in securities, which he had intrusted to a broker. Mr. Sedgwick asked if he did not know that the greater part of the money alleged to have been stolen had been taken over three years, but he failed to obtain any answer. Mr. Berry said he could not tell anything about the sales, though he knew that the money had not been taken at any one time, the gross amount covering the operations of six years. The greater portion of the money might have been taken since the 17th of June, when the last examination of accounts had taken place. Mr. Sedgwick remarked to the magistrate that he had endeavored to prove that the greater part ($30,000) had been taken previous to 1864, and therefore was outside of the indictment, by the operation of the statute of limitations. His object in this was to reduce the probable bail to be required. As it was, he would request an early day for the examination, which was accordingly set down for Friday morning, at 9:30 o'clock. The magistrate granted a temporary committment, and the prisoner was removed to a cell, the question of bail remaining unmooted.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Death Record of the Past Week—Preponderance of Foul-Air Diseases—Frightful Child-Mortality—Words of Warning.

Dr. Harris, Registrar of Vital Statistics, sent his usual weekly letter to the Board of Health yesterday. The communication reads as follows:

In the week that ended on Saturday the 17th inst., there were 640 deaths in New-York, including 89 in the public institutions, 44 of the latter being inmates of the island hospitals. There were 290 deaths in Brooklyn, including 31 in County institutions, &c., beyond the City limits. The death-rate, if we exclude similar institutions in each city, was equivalent to 42.67 in a 1 000 per annum in New-York, and 45.48 in a 1,000 in Brooklyn, by last census.

The zymotic diseases, mostly diarrhœal, caused 48.75 per cent. of the mortality in New-York and 43.45 per cent in Brooklyn. And 45.16 per cent. (289) of the deaths in the former and 48.62 per cent. (141) of all deaths in the latter city were infants less than a year old; while 64.53 per cent. (413) of the deaths in the former and 72.07 per cent. (209) of those in the latter city occurred in children under five years. This fearful death-pressure upon infant life we hope has reached its climax. Ever fluctuating, but now at an excess that warns against the sources of foul air, the infantile death-rate is to the sanitary officer what the barometer is to the ship-master. It is observed that the mortality among the adult inhabitants is unusually small. The total number of deaths is likewise far below the auerage of previous years. Compared with the last year there was a saving of 106 lives in New-York, 5 of 59 in Brooklyn. And comparing the average of the corresponding week in the preceding fourteen years, without allowance for increased population, we find that there were 77 less deaths, for the average was no less than 717.

The heavy rain-falls that have all Summer been a source of civic cleanliness, still continue. The quantity last week was equal to 2.56 inches of water. Already more than six inches depth has fallen in August. The humidity of the atmosphere last week averaged 71, total saturation being regarded as 100. The mean temperature was 76° Fahr.

The mortality map last week shows that the fatal diarrhœal diseases were mostly in the following districts, viz.: The lower part of the First Ward; the central portion of the Sixth; the northern part of the Seventh; the northwestern and the southern quarter of the Seventeenth; a fifthy quarter of the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards, near the intersection of Houston and First street; the eastern blocks of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, and a lone

belt of foul places between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, in the Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards.

Brooklyn has unhealthy localities which are well described as follows by the observing Deputy Registrar, Dr. STILES, in a note upon his records for the week:

"The excess of mortality belongs mainly to the Ninth, Twelfth and Sixteenth Wards. The Ninth Ward has had the reputation of salubrity until the past few weeks. The mortality (27) during the past week has three centres, first, around the sunken lots along Flushing-avenue, where there were seven deaths. The region where these deaths occurred will soon be drained by connection with the sewer now being laid along Flushing-avenue; second, in the vicinity of the Prospect Park, where there were twelve deaths; and third, among the sunken lots near East New-York, where there were six deaths. The Twelfth and Sixteenth Wards fulfill our anticipations of evil respecting them."

Not the sanitary offices only, but every citizen must share the responsibility of preventing the enemies of life from gaining ascendency, especially among the dependent classes of population in these cities. In a season like this, and while cholera lurks in our country, there should be no relaxation of vigilance in searching out the fields which that pestilence would elect among us. We beg leave here to quote a note just received from the distinguished Registrar General of England concerning the duty of the hour:

"Towns neglecting their sanitary defences, and exposed to diarrhea, are in danger of falling the victims of some local eruption of cholera, which, it must be borne in mind, is still prevalent as an epidemic in Europe."

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	New-York.	Brooklyn.
Zymotic infections	212	144
Of which measles caused	13	2
Of which Scarlatina caused	12	11
Of which Typhus fever caused	3	—
Of which Typhoid fever caused	6	4
Of which Dysentery caused	22	12
Of which Diarrhoea caused	70	14
Of which Cholera (Asiatic) caused	4	—
Of which Cholera infa'm caused	129	85
Of which Cholera morbus caused	4	—
Constitutional diseases	121	63
Of which the Tubercular diseases caused	119	55
Local diseases	146	65
Of which diseases of the nervous system	64	29
Of which diseases of the circulatory system	12	3
Of which inflammatory diseases of the respiratory system	27	7
Of which diseases of the digestive system	38	12
Of which diseases of the urinary system	8	4
Developmental diseases	29	23
Deaths by violence	22	4
Of which by accident and negligence there were	21	3
Of which by execution there was	1	—
Cause not specified or ill-defined	—	7
Mortality for the week	540	299

RECAPITULATION OF AGES, SEXES AND NATIVITIES.

NEW-YORK.		BROOKLYN.	
Men	95	Men	28
Women	95	Women	26
Boys	257	Boys	111
Girls	193	Girls	115
Total	640	Total	290
NATIVITIES.		NATIVITIES.	
Australia	1	British America	3
British America	2	England	7
England	8	France	2
France	6	Germany	13
Germany	51	Ireland	24
Ireland	88	Scotland	1
Scotland	5	United States	249
Switzerland	1		
United States	477	Total	290
West Indies	1		
Total	640		

Distillers Preparing for Work.

There are doubtless many people in our midst who are ignorant of the fact that during the Summer months the quantity of spirits manufactured by distillers is comparatively very light. This Summer it has been unusually so, not only on account of the prevailing practice, but because of the increased vigilance on the part of the internal revenue officers to detect and prevent frauds on the Government. Prior to the organization of the Metropolitan Revenue Board, nearly all the distilleries in this City and Brooklyn were run to their full capacity, and, as a consequence, the market was amply supplied with spirits. Indeed, so abundant was the quantity that buyers were solicited to purchase it at the low price of $1 10 per gallon. Immediately on the establishment of the Board a very perceptible effect was observed on the market. In accordance with the law many distilleries were closed altogether, and the price of the crude spirits rose rapidly to $1 80, $1 90 and $2 and over per gallon. These high prices continue to prevail, and the impression exists that they will suffer no material abatement so long as the present system of collecting the revenue remains in force. As the cold season approaches the demand for spirits is increased. Hence a large number of the distilleries that have been idle for several weeks past are now being put in running order by their proprietors. Although the chances for evading the payment of the tax are considerably less than those of last season, yet it can hardly be doubted that an immense quantity of whisky will find its way to the market free of tax. The distillers appear by no means to be disheartened at the prospects before them. The advance in prices is an incentive to them to run their stills, and should they not succeed in defrauding the Government to the extent they may anticipate, it is pretty certain they will not be heavy losers, even if they should pay the tax on nearly every barrel of whisky manufactured. It may be set down as a rule that so long as fortunes are to be made out of whisky, both by manufacturers and dishonest revenue officers, the business of supplying the market will go on with undiminished vigor.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—KELLY, JUSTICE.

A NEGRO BURGLAR ARRESTED.

About 2 o'clock on Monday morning a negro waiter, giving the name of WILLIAM FELLS made a forcible entry in the stable owned by Mr. JOHN STACOM, of the Councilmanic Board, at No. 104 Park-street. As the burglar failed to find any plunder, he proceeded to enter the adjoining dwelling, occupied by Mr. STACOM'S groom, JOHN FRANCIS. The thief was detected by the occupant while forcing in one of the room doors, but he failed to arrest FELLS, in consequence of the latter escaping by the route whence he came. The following evening FRANCIS was suddenly accosted by FELLS, who loudly threatened him for his daring to attempt to arrest a burglar in the exercise of his profession. Some words passed between the men, when FELLS drew a large knife, and also threatened FRANCIS with a stone. Before he could do any mischief, Roundsman McDONNELL, of the Sixth Precinct, turned the corner, and so far unsettled the mind of the negro burglar that he ran off, closely pursued by the officer. After a sharp chase the fugitive endeavored to elude his pursuer by darting through an alley at No. 21 Mulberry-street, and subsequently gained the roof of a low building in rear of No. 19. The roundsman followed FELLS closely and had nearly overtaken him on the roof, when the fellow made another desperate but futile effort to escape by leaping into the yard, a distance of 18 feet. Before he could rise to his feet the officer had thrown himself upon his prostrate form, when a desperate struggle ensued, the burglar only surrendering after receiving a severe clubbing at the hands of his opponent. The knife was picked up afterward, and the prisoner safely locked up in the Franklin-street Station-house. On being arraigned before the magistrate yesterday morning, JOHN FRANCIS made a complaint against him for attempted burglary. The magistrate fully committed him for trial. FELLS is a native of Virginia and 20 years of age.

FEMININE AFFRAY.

ANN KILBRIDE and ELLEN FARRELL, who occupy apartments in the tenement-house No. 37 Worth-street, quarreled yesterday morning about some minor matter. ANN had been drinking, and entered ELLEN'S room, where she broke the furniture and smashed the crockery, rendering the owner so desperate that she seized a piece of wood and struck ANN a blow on the back of the head, causing the blood to flow in a frightful manner, completely saturating her dress. The assailant was arrested by Officer WHALEN of the Fifth Precinct, and arraigned before the magistrate to answer the charge of felonious assault. The complainant nearly ruined her case by her conduct while in Court. Although the prisoner appeared to be really the injured party, the magistrate could not do otherwise than commit her, in default of $300 bail, for her future good behavior. She had her infant child in her arms, and followed the officer to the cells in a flood of tears.

ATTEMPTED STREET ROBBERY.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, Mr. J. P. SWAIN, a resident of Brownsville, N. Y., was standing on the corner of Park-row and Beekman-street, and while so engaged was suddenly jostled and accosted by WM. DACY, who pretended either intoxication or insanity. Before Mr. SWAIN could extricate himself from the troublesome fellow and his incoherent excuses, he felt a hand in his pocket, where he had deposited $300 in United States Treasury notes. Finding that DACY had considerable method in his madness, the intended victim called in the assistance of Officer MURRAY, of the Second Precinct, who immediately escorted the accused before the magistrate. A brief examination followed, resulting in the complaint of attempted larceny being thrown out, and the prisoner being committed to the Island as a disorderly person for six months. As he was going down stairs to a cell he impudently offered to bet the magistrate that he would regain his liberty in less than a month.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE BOND ROBBERY.

In consequence of the absence of the counsel for DAN NOBLE, who is accused by the Royal Life Insurance Company's agent of the larceny of $200,000 worth of bonds from their office in Wall-street, on the 16th of December, 1866, Justice HOGAN yesterday agreed that the examination in the case should be postponed until Tuesday next, the 27th inst., at 9:30 A. M.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

AN OLD TRICK AGAIN FAILS.

Yesterday THOMAS SULLIVAN and CATHARINE WELSH entered the store of CASPAR JACOBS, No. 293 Third-avenue, and being greatly in need of sundry articles, proceeded to look over a large portion of his stock. Being fastidious in taste, they found—at least so they said—nothing to suit them, and were about to leave the store when JACOBS saw that the woman had found two cassimere coats, of the value of $20, that she had a liking for—so strong, in fact, that she was carrying them away without going through the formality of paying for them. In the police vernacular

this circumstance constituted shoplifting, and the pair of customers were committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

UNUSUAL ADROITNESS.

On the 20th of July last, two women, named KATE LEAHY and MARY CHRISTIE, entered the store No. 591 Broadway and asked of the clerk, Miss MOLLIE RAFELD, to look at some jewelry. They were shown some sets of jet, and professed themselves not pleased, and were about to leave, when Miss RAFELD missed a set of earrings and a pin valued at $11, and accused them of taking the articles. The two women indignantly denied the charge, and professed their readiness to be searched. They were taken at their word and being thoroughly searched in a private room, and no trace found of the missing jewelry, they were allowed to depart. On Monday evening last Miss RAFELD saw the same two women walking in the Bowery, and followed them to a photographic gallery, where, seeing the lost earrings pendant from the ears of KATE LEAHY, she called Officer O'CONNOR, of the Tenth Precinct, and had them arrested. One of them dropped the stolen property on the mat in the gallery, where it was found, and the woman KATE saying that MARY CHRISTIE had stolen the jewelry and given it to her, they were both held for trial at the Special Sessions.

BAD FOR PERRY.

Officer LONG, of the Tenth Precinct, seeing WILLIAM PERRY in Broome-street, in company with another man, acting in a suspicious manner, kept watch of them. He followed them into Allen-street, when PERRY entered the house No. 82, the other man watching outside. The officer coming up, the watcher ran off, and PERRY attempted to do the same, but was intercepted by the officer before he could leave the house. As he started to run he dropped a "jimmy" upon the stairs, but was seen to do so by BERTHA BALTHUS, an inmate of the house. This circumstance was bad for PERRY, as he was held to have entered the house with burglar's tools in his possession, and he was committed for trial.

YORKVILLE COURT—ALDERMAN McBRIEN, ACTING JUSTICE.

ROBBERY.

On Monday evening GEORGE SHAW, temporarily in the City, stopping at No. 555 West Twenty-sixth-street, was out for a walk, and on the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and First-avenue he encountered a man named JOHN McMANUS, who, he alleges, made an attack on him, robbing him of his watch and chain, valued at $60, and $60 in money, which he had in the outside pocket of his coat. McMANUS was arrested and gave his residence as Thirty-fourth-street and First-avenue, his occupation as that of a plasterer, and his age 32 years. He denied his guilt, but was committed in default of bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
35	People ex rel. Parker vs. Kirchenbacker.	148	Wilson vs. McLean.
38	Valentine vs. Schultz, et al.	149	Hayward vs. Vook.
60	Moore et al. vs. Hudson River Railroad.	150	Thompson vs. O'Roucke
78	Porter vs. Patterson et al.	151	Ross vs. Ross et al.
92	Lawler vs. Lawler.	152	Same vs. Same.
109	Brandage vs. Van Wart.	153	Nicholson vs. Stanton.
112	Oathout vs. Stone et al.	154	Callaghan vs. Ferris.
119	Cohen vs. Ottenheimer.	155	Same vs. Same.
124	Lydecker vs. Lydecker.	156	Schmall vs. Rabb.
145	Schmall vs. Kabb.	157	Gibbons et al. vs. Heinener.
146	In re. Dodge vs. Connolly.	159	Linn vs. Treadwell.
		160	Watzfelder vs. Burgignon.
		162	Herner vs. McRea.
		163	Ellsworth vs. Ellsworth.
		164	Lent vs. Boots.

Call at No. 145—Small vs. Call.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.

Adjourned to Friday, 23d inst.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CORPORATE POWERS—A "PUBLIC PURPOSE" IN CONTEMPLATION OF LAW—STATE CONSTRUCTION AS INFLUENCING THE DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL COURTS.

Elizur Mitchell and William B. Glover, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. The City of Burlington.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa.

Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court: Plaintiffs sued the corporation defendants in a plea of debt, declaring on five bonds of $1,000 each, issued by the city on the 23d day of March, 1850, and made payable, ten years after date, to E. W. Clark Brother & Co., or bearer, with interest on the same at 10 per cent. per annum. The bonds were signed by the Mayor and Recorder of the city, and purport to have been issued in pursuance of an ordinance of the city "to provide for procuring and investing the loan of $10,000 to the city, to be invested in the stock of the Burlington and Mount Pleasant Plank-road Company and for other purposes." Declaration alleged that the plaintiffs became the lawful owners and holders of the bonds before they were due, and that the defendants were liable to pay to them the amount of the bonds.

Defendants appeared and pleaded, among other defences, as set up in the answer, that the Plank-road Company mentioned in the declaration, was a private corporation; that the bonds were executed for the purpose of procuring money to invest in the stock of that Company; and that the obligees of the bonds purchased the same, and loaned the money, well-knowing that the proceeds of the bonds were to be used for that purpose. They also set up the defence that the officers of the city had no authority to issue the bonds, and that the bonds, as against the defendants, were void.

Parties defendant under the rules of practice which prevail in the Court below, may set forth in the answer as many causes of defence as they may have; but when the facts stated in the answer, or any division of the same, are not sufficient to constitute a defence, the plaintiff may demur. (Rev. Code, Iowa, pp. 520, 527.) Neither party is allowed to demur generally, but the requirement in all cases is that the demurrer must distinctly specify, as the grounds of objection, the matter of error intended to be argued as defects in the pleading, and no joinder in demurrer is required. (Ibid, p. 518.) Pursuant to these rules of pleading, the plaintiffs demurred to the answer of the defendants, and assigned, among others, the following causes of demurrer:

1. That the answer did not allege that the plaintiffs knew for what purpose the bonds were to be issued, or to what use the proceeds of the same were to be applied.

2. That the answer is defective because the allegation that the Plank-road Company was a private corporation contradicts the law of the State, of which the Court will take judicial notice.

3. That the answer is insufficient, because the defendants, in their corporate capacity, had a right to borrow money, upon a proper vote of their citizens, for any public purpose, and that the construction of the plank-road mentioned in the pleadings was a public purpose within the meaning of their charter; and that inasmuch as the money was not borrowed for any illegal purpose, the defence set up was no bar to the action.

Such being substantially the state of the pleadings, the Court overruled the demurrer of the plaintiffs and decided that the answer of the defendants disclosed a good defence to the action; and the plaintiffs electing to stand on that demurrer, judgment was rendered for the defendants, and the plaintiffs sued out this writ of error.

1. The pleadings raise the question as to the validity of the bonds mentioned in the declaration, and the effect of the decision in the Court below was that they were issued without authority. Whether valid or invalid, it is certain that they were issued under a provision in the charter of the city which authorized the corporation defendants to borrow money for any public purpose whenever, in the opinion of the City Council, it should be deemed expedient to exercise that power. Certain important conditions, however, are annexed to the exercise of the power, as appears by the provision itself, but it is unnecessary to examine those conditions, as it is conceded by the defendants that there is no formal objection to the exercise of the authority. All the conditions annexed to the exercise of the power, as expressed in the provision, having been fulfilled, the only questions which, under any circumstances, could arise in the case, are whether the provision is a valid one, and if so, whether the power conferred was exercised for a purpose within the meaning of the provision? Questions of a similar character have been repeatedly before the Court, and they have uniformly been decided in the same way. Present defendants presented the same questions to this Court at the last term, and the Court held that the power to borrow money for any public purpose, within the meaning of the provision, was conferred by the charter in express terms, and that there was nothing in the Constitution of the State which limited the authority so conferred, or rendered it invalid. Satisfied with that conclusion, it is deemed necessary to assign new reasons in its support, or to repeat those adduced in our former opinion.

Proceeds of the bonds in that case had been appropriated in the construction of a railway, and the Court held that railways were so far to be considered as in the nature of improved highways, and as indispensable to the public interest, and the successful pursuit even of local business, and that a State Legislature might authorize the towns and counties of a State through which a railway passes to borrow money, issue their bonds, subscribe for the stock of the Company, or purchase the same, with a view of aiding those engaged in constructing or completing such a public improvement, and that a legislative act conferring such authority was not in contradiction of any implied limitation of the power of the Legislature. (Rogers vs. Burlington, 3 Wall, 654.) Substantially the same decision as to the power of the Legislature was made in the case of Gelpck vs. The City of Dubuque, (1 Wall, 202,) and it is proper to remark that the opinion of the Court in that case was chiefly founded upon a provision in the charter of that city, expressed in the same words as the provision under consideration in this case. Same question was presented to this Court, on a second occasion, at the last term, and the Court unanimously held that, unless restrained by the organic law, the Legislature of a State had the right to authorize a municipal corporation to take stock in a railroad, or other work of internal improvement, to borrow money to pay for it, and to levy a tax to repay the loan. (Thompson vs. Lee County, 3 Wall, 330.

2. Applying those decisions to the present case, it is clear that nothing remains open for discussion, except the question whether the bonds issued to aid in constructing a plank-road fall within the same principle as those issued granting aid to a railway. Plank-roads are as much highways as railroads, and if authorized to be constructed by the Legislature, they are public improvements. Money borrowed to aid in the construction of such a work by a municipal corporation is borrowed for a public purpose, and if the road leads from, extends to, or passes through the limits of the Corporation furnishing the aid, the bonds of the Corporation given as the means of raising the money are within the power conferred by that provision. (Meyer and City of Muscatine, 1 Wall., 384.)

3. Attention is also called to the fact that the Courts of the State have recently decided in several cases that the city had no authority to issue the bonds, and reference is made to the decisions of this Court, where it is held that this Court follows the decisions of the State Courts in the settled construction of their Constitutions and statutes.

Similar suggestions in this class of cases have several times been presented to this Court, and the Court has on two occasions carefully examined the subject and shown to a demonstration that they cannot avail where the bonds, at the time they were issued, were valid by the Constitution and laws of the State. Discussion upon that topic is unnecessary, as the point is controlled by those decisions. (Gelpcke vs. Dubuque, 1 Wall, 202; Hallmeyer vs. Iowa County, 3 Wall, 295.)

For these reasons we are of opinion that the Circuit should have sustained the demurrer of the plaintiffs to the answer of the defendants.

The judgment of the Circuit Court is, therefore, reversed, with costs, and the case is remanded for further proceedings in conformity to the opinion of this Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—AUG. 20.

Before Judge Blatchford.

A large number of processes in Admiralty and Internal Revenue were called and disposed of, after which the following application was made to the Court:

BANKRUPTCY—DEMAND OF JURY.

In the Matter of G. & H. Pupke, Involuntary Bankrupts.—In this case Mr. A. F. Smith, in behalf of the debtor, stated to the Court that arrangements were being made for a compromise of the matter, to carry out which it had been agreed that the proceeding should be adjourned; but if the compromise should fall through, he should want a jury, and he inquired of the Court whether he would under the act have the same right to demand a jury on the adjourned day, as on this the return day.

The Judge, after looking at the statute, expressed some doubt whether a jury could be demanded on any day but the return day. But the counsel for the petitioning creditor saying that he had no objection, the Judge ordered the case to be adjourned, making it a part of the order that the adjournment was to be "with like effect in all respects as if that day were the return day of the order, instead of this day."

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

ATTACHMENT FOR CONTEMPT.

In the Matter of the Attachment against John Miller.—In this case an attachment had been issued against the defendant, as also against William Mueller for contempt in violating the injunction of the Court against infringements upon the patent for hard rubber. The attachment was issued on motion, and the defendant was arrested on July 31, and has been in custody since. On this day the parties appeared and on the interogatories filed and the answers of the defendant the plaintiffs moved for a referee to take testimony as to the alleged contempt. Counsel for the defendant opposed the reference and after hearing the counsel the Judge said that he did not think the contempt committed by this defendant, who was mere workman, was of so aggravated a character as that of Mueller; that the plaintiffs were entitled to the reference for which they asked, but he thought the ends of justice would be subserved by discharging Mueller on his own recognizance to appear at any time hereafter when the Court should order, leaving the proceedings just as they were, and that if it appeared at any time hereafter that he had again been engaged in any similar infringement he could be brought before the Court on these proceedings for further punishment, he having already received a pretty severe admonition.

Counsel acquiesced in the suggestion of the Court.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 20.

By Judge Barnard.

Redmond vs. Elmer et al.; motion granted. Collins vs. Collins; motion granted. Stiffen vs. Rosenstein et al.; motion granted, and reference ordered to hear and determine. Schneider vs. Schneider; report confirmed, and divorce granted. Flagler vs. Underhill; motion denied. Ambler vs. Skinner; motion granted if defendant pays disbursements up to date and go on before same referee, otherwise denied. Campbell vs. Campbell: report confirmed and divorce granted. Hatch vs. Hatch; motion for alimony and counsel fee granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 20.

By Judge Barbour.

John Parsons vs. Charles Ludendorf; motion granted. F. A. Wheeler vs. E. C. B. Garcia; motion granted. A. Morales vs. C. Sheysez; motion denied with $5 costs.

By Judge Jones.

Jane Ferrero vs. George Buhlmeyer et al.; injunction dissolved upon terms. George Kraeher vs. David Olmstead; new trial ordered, with costs to plaintiff to abide event.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 20.

By Judge Cardozo.

Herwig vs. Herwig; judgment settled. Moeler vs. Hyde; report confirmed and judgment granted. Horn vs. Murphy; the costs, &c., claimed by the receiver seem reasonable, and an order in the form proposed by his counsel may be presented to me and will be allowed.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Kelly.

Fifty-one cases made up the calendar yesterday at the Court of Special Sessions, of which number many were petty larceny and assault and battery charges. These were of a trivial character, not worthy of more than the paragraphic notice found in the following

SUMMARY:

John Wise, charged with having driven a horse the hoofs of whose hind feet were greatly diseased, was found guilty and fined $5.

Patrick Joyce was arraigned for assaulting a woman, a resident of the same house. The complainant swore that the prisoner came to her room twice, each time well prepared for action. The first time he carried two bricks, and when he came again he was armed with a formidable pair of shears. As it did not appear in evidence that he actually assaulted the woman, he was released upon furnishing $300 bail to preserve the peace for six months.

Mary De Graw was fined $10 for beating a neighbor named Mary Shea. The weapons used in this instance were the lid of a milk can and two bundles of kindling wood. The cause of the trouble was a misunderstanding about the ownership of a cradle.

Thomas Rye and Wm. Kurtz, two vile wretches, who are in the habit of lounging about the public parks at night for an unmentionable purpose, were charged by Officer McCarthy with having perpetrated an indecent assault upon him, a few evenings ago in Union-square. Both were found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary—the former for six and the latter for four months.

A little boy, named Mark Simon, evidently not more than 10 years of age, was placed upon trial for having kicked and beaten a little girl in satisfaction for something that she did that provoked his displeasure. He was fined $15 and sharply reprimanded by the Judge.

A Pennsylvania farmer, named James O'Connell, was charged with driving cattle through the Eighth-avenue within the prescribed limits, thus violating a Board of Health ordinance. In extenuation the offender pleaded his ignorance of the law and promised not to repeat the misdemeanor. He was accordingly discharged.

Nathan Morris, a laboring man, while under the influence of liquor, attacked a man named Nathan Morris, a baker, in front of his store in Madison-street, inflicting injuries from which the complainant did not soon recover. The prisoner was fined $15, and cautioned against using his fists unlawfully in the future.

Josephine Mills pleaded guilty to a charge of petty larceny, in having stolen a pail and some flowers from a neighbor's apartment. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month.

John Craig, a filthy-looking squatter, without shoes or hat, and with very little else, save dirt, to hide his nakedness, was tried and convicted of violating the Health Laws. The offence consisted in having thrown fifteen cart-loads of manure into a vacant lot in West Fifty-third-street. Judge KELLY sent him to the Penitentiary for two months.

Charles Lowendorff was charged with inhuman treatment toward his wife, in having beaten her and threatened to cut her throat with a huge knife. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

Thos. Ryan confessed to a charge of theft preferred against him by a fellow-workman, who alleged that the prisoner stole his overcoat, valued at $20. Penitentiary two months.

Sarah Jackson, not altogether pleased with her own stove, and greatly preferring one belonging to her friend Mrs. Ennis, paid a visit to the rooms of the lady just named, and taking advantage of the occupant's absence, surreptitiously carried away her stove. Mrs. Ennis, of course, missed her stove when she returned home, and upon searching for it found it in the prisoners possession. Sarah was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

James Murphy stole a rope fender from on board an East River ferry boat a few days since. He pleaded not guilty, but as the evidence was overwhelming against him, he was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

George Miller, a man 67 years of age, was placed at the bar, charged with having committed an indecent assault upon a little girl 10 years of age, named Louisa Myer. The brutal fellow was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Jeremiah Haley was found guilty of a charge of cruelty to animals and fined $15. The evidence showed that the prisoner set a ferocious bull-dog upon a cat, the result being that the latter was shockingly mutilated and eventually killed. Fined $15 and sharply reprimanded for his cruelty.

An aged woman named Bridget Gallagher was accused of attempting to pick a lady's pocket, at Washington Market. Penitentiary six months.

Lena Vendell, of No. 460 Pearl-street, was arraigned upon the complaint of Officer Fitzgerald, of the Fourth Precinct, who charged her with having assaulted him one day recently, when he had occasion to visit the lager-beer saloon in which she is employed. Fined $25.

Cyrus Lockwood and Ira M. Lang, who were found guilty last Saturday of selling obscene prints and remanded, were yesterday fined $50 each for the misdemeanor. Judge Kelly announced his intention to deal more severely with such offenders hereafter.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 20, 1867.

$25,000	U. S. 6s.'81, C.	111⅛	18	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	150
15,000	U. S. 6s.5-20s. C. '62	113⅜	60	do	149½
50,000	do	113⅜	100	Bruns. C. L. Co.	5
3,000	do......Small	113⅜	300	Butler Coal	16½
3,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '64	109⅛	100	do	16⅛
125,000	do	109½	100	West. U. Tel	45½
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64	110⅛	360	do	45
50,000	do	110⅝	100	American Coal	48
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67, New Issue	108⅛	300	Quicksilver	29⅛
10,000	do	108⅛	300	do	29⅛
10,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40, C.	102⅞	100	do	29
1,500	do	103	100	Pac. M. S. Co.	148¼
29,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new iss	108⅜	200	do	148½
3,000	do	108¼	200	do	148
4,500	do	108⅜	100	do......s60	147⅝
300,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s. 2d Ser	107⅛	100	Erie Railroad	70⅝
100,000	do. Third Ser.	107⅛	400	do	70¼
5,000	Tenn. 6s., new	65⅜	300	do......s30	70
1,000	do	65⅝	450	do	70¼
20,000	Tenn. 6s......x-c	67	300	do	70¼
2,000	Ga. St. 6s	74	300	N. Y. Cen	105½
3,000	Ga. St. 7s	84⅛	100	do......s30	105
3,000	N. Car. 6s......x-c	54	300	Hudson R	124⅜
6,000	N. Car. 6s....New	54⅛	200	do	124⅜
7,000	Missouri 6s	102½	200	do	124½
20,000	O. & M. C.	27	400	Reading R	104⅞
3,000	O. & Miss. 1st	85	100	Mich. S. & N. I. b30	82
5,000	Alt. & T.H. 1st M.	91	400	do	81⅜
2,000	Alt. & T.H. 2d Pr	82	100	do	81⅞
20,000	Chic. & Alt. In. B.	92	300	do	82
2,000	Morris & Es. 1st M.	97	200	Chi. & N. W	45⅝
4,000	Mar. 1st. M. new.	30	100	do	45⅛
10	Bk. of Com	118⅛	100	do	45⅜
5	Park Bank	152	100	do......b60	45⅛
5	Imp. & Trad. B'k	115	300	do	45½
5	Cen. Nat. Bank	107½	200	C. & N. W. Pr	69⅜
20	Continental Bank	107	500	do	69½
200	Adams Ex. Co.	74⅜	200	do	69⅝
20	do	74½	300	do......2d call	69⅛
100	Canton Co.	48	200	Cleve. & Pitts	93
100	Bos. Water P	21½	200	Chic. & R. I.	102⅞
			10	Mil. & St.P. R.	48½
			100	do	49
			50	do	49½
			300	Pitts. F. W. & C.R.	105
			200	do......s30	104⅜
			200	do	104⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$500	U. S. 6s. '67. C.	139	50	Del. & Hud. C.	149
18,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	110⅝	100	Quicksilver	28⅛
12,5000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	111⅛	100	Mariposa Pr.	18
100,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s. C. '62	113⅜	100	Adams Express	74⅛
62,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '65, New Is	108⅛	100	Wells, F. & Co. Ex	66
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s., C. '67, New	108¼	85	Cent. National	108
150,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	102⅝	300	Pacific Mail	148⅛
354,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	107⅛	20	do	148½
150,000	do.....3d Ser.	107⅛	100	do	148⅜
5,000	Tenn. 6s....new	65⅛	100	do	148⅛
50,000	do	65	100	N. Y. Cen. R...b30	105
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	102⅜	1000	do......b10	105
9,000	Virginia 6s....x-c	50	1200	do......s3	105
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	26⅝	150	Chic. B. & Q. R.	149
10,000	To. & W. 1st M. Ex	89	100	Erie R.	69⅝
3,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	102	300	do	69½
100	West. U. Tel	44⅜	800	do	69⅜
200	do	44⅛	200	Reading R.	104⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	34	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	81½
100	do	34½	100	Ill. Cen.	119⅜
100	do......b30	34⅜	400	Clev. & Pitts	92½
300	Mar. Min. Co.	10¼	100	Chi. & N. W	45⅛
100	Atlantic Mail	113	200	do	45
100	do	113⅛	400	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	69⅛
			100	do	69⅛
			600	Clev. & Tol. R.	122
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	65⅝
			100	do	65⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	27	100	West. U. Tel	45⅛
150	Adams Ex. Co.	74⅛	800	Erie R.	70⅞
100	Quick. Min.	30	200	do......c	70⅞
100	do......b30	30	200	Hud. Riv. R.	124⅜
100	Mar. Pf.	19	200	Clev. & Pitts	93⅛
200	Pacific Mail	148⅛	200	Chi., R.I. & Pac.	103⅛
400	do	148⅜	1100	do	103
100	do......b3	149	300	Chi. & N. W. R.	45⅞
50	do	148⅜	100	do......b30	46
100	do	148⅝	200	do......c	45⅞
100	N. Y. Cen.	105⅛	100	do......b10	45⅛
100	do......c	105⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	70⅛
200	do	105⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	26⅛	800	M. S. & N. I.	81⅜
100	Boston W. P.	21	100	do......b15	81⅜
100	Quicksilver	28⅛	100	do......s15	81⅛
50	Mar. Min. Pf.	19⅛	200	do......b3	81⅜
400	West. U. Tel	44⅜	200	do......s10	81⅛
1200	do	44⅜	200	do......c	81⅜
100	do......b30	44⅛	100	P. F. W. & C.	105
200	do......c	44⅛	800	Chic., R. I. & P.	102⅜
100	N. Y. Cen.	104¾	100	do......b15	102⅜
300	do	104⅞	100	do......c	102⅜
100	do......s10	104⅞	800	Chic. & N. W.	44⅞
2200	do	105	100	do......b10	44⅞
100	Hud. R. R.	124⅛	300	Chic. & N. W. P...b3	69¼
1100	Erie R.	69⅜	200	do	69¼
200	do......b10	69½	200	do	69¼
100	do......s10	69⅜	100	do......b10	69⅜
1200	do	69⅜	100	Butler Coal	16⅜
800	do......c	69⅜	100	do	16⅝
200	Reading R.	104⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M.C. b10	26⅛	100	N. Y. Cen......s10	105
5,000	do	26⅝	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65⅛
100	Boston W. P	21⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R	109
100	Mariposa Min..b30	10⅛	400	M. S. & N. I.	81
100	Pacific Mail	148⅛	200	do......b3	81⅛
50	At. Mail	113⅛	100	Cleve. & Pitts	92⅛
200	West. U. Tel	44⅛	400	do	92⅜
200	do	44⅜	200	do......b30	92⅛
100	do......s10	44⅜	200	do......b3	92⅛
100	do......s30	44⅛	100	Chi. R. I. & P...b10.	102⅛
400	Erie R.	69⅛	300	Cleve. & Tol	122
100	do......b15	69⅜	300	Chi. & N. W	45
1500	Reading R.	104⅜	100	do	45⅛
100	do......b30	104⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. P. s30	69
200	do......s5	104⅛	100	do	69⅜

TUESDAY, Aug. 20—P. M.

Money found more active employment to-day. The mercantile calls were more extensive. The speculative demand was also rather more urgent. An increased outflow of currency to the interior was reported. More of the new business was transacted, in a temporary form, at 4 @5 ₱ cent., than at the late rates, though outstanding call loans at the old figures of 3@4 ₱ cent. were not disturbed to any noticeable amount. Best discounts were firm at 6@7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, on an enlarged offering of commercial paper, especially from the produce and jobbing interests. The Government office increased its cash reserves to $136,917,138, through receipts of $4,598,024, against payments of $2,919,529. Its balances are now up to an extraordinary aggregate. Its impending disbursements, however, will reduce them materially, to the advantage of the open market at a time when the growing demands of trade and commerce for augmented monetary facilities render such disbursements most opportune. The matured August compound interest notes are being paid off promptly on presentation. Much of the current offerings at the Sub-Treasury are on account of out-of-town banks. The money thus being released from the Treasury vaults will be presently used in forwarding to market the generous yield of the harvest, now nearly all gathered without loss.

Gold was marked down ⅜@1 ₱ cent. to-day from the extreme figures of yesterday, under increased offerings, which added largely to the supply in the open market. The opening rate was 141⅜; the highest price realized, 141⅜; and the closing quotation, 140⅞. The speculative element was much less confident. The official contradiction of the recently circulated rumors adverse to the vigilance and fidelity of prominent Treasury officials facilitated the downward movement. The Customs drain was quite active, exceeding $600,000, and making for the first two days of the current week over a million. The export demand was very trifling. There was a meagre business transacted in Foreign Exchange on the basis of 109¾@109⅞ for best 60 day sterling drafts, the supply of which, though not absolutely heavy, was greater than the wants of the market.

The increasing money wants of the interior were felt in the Public Fund dealings to-day, in the form of rather free offerings of the National securities, in good measure, on account of country banks and bankers. The heaviest realizations were on the long Sixes of 1881, the later issues of the Five-twenties and all three series of Seven-thirties. The market took the bulk of the offerings quite promptly at the reduced figures made at the Board and in the street. Ten-forties yielded very little, as they were not plenty, and were in favor, because of the accruing half-year's coin interest, which will be payable in a week from next Saturday. Direct conversions of August Seven-thirties were rather light to-day.

All through the earlier dealings in Railway and miscellaneous share property, the tendency of prices was downward, under the depressive influence of forced sales, mainly on speculative account. In the late afternoon business a more confident temper was displayed, and there was a partial revival of buoyancy in values, especially manifest in the instance of New-York Central shares, which closed a fraction better than yesterday. The general market wound up more firmly. Operators did not seem to apprehend any serious stringency in money. An adequate supply through the Fall season was confidently looked for. A probable advance of a point or two in the price of accommodation during the season of general business activity was not deemed likely to prove embarrassing.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅞	102⅝	N. West Pref.	70	69⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅜	113⅜	Rock Island	103⅛	102⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	108⅛	108⅛	Fort Wayne	105⅛	105
N. Y. Central	105⅛	105⅛	W. U. Telegraph	45⅛	44⅛
Erie	70⅝	70⅞	Cumberland	35	34⅛
Hudson	125	124⅛	Mariposa Pref.	19⅛	19
Reading	105	104⅛	St. Paul Pref.	66⅛	66
Mich. Southern	82¼	81⅜	Pacific Mail	147⅛	148⅛
Pittsburgh	93	92⅛	Toledo & Wabash	49	48⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	65⅜	65⅜	American Gold	141⅜	140⅞
Northwest	45⅞	45⅛	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the latest call of the Government Department Stock Exchange:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	139	5 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1871	116⅛
6 ₱ cent., 1868	137	5 ₱ cent. coup. 1871	116⅛
6 ₱ cent. coupon, 1868	137	End. coupon, 1871	110
6 ₱ cent., reg. 1881	110⅛	5 ₱ cent., reg., 1874	109⅛
560 & 1,00u, '81	111⅛	5 ₱ cent. cou., 1874	110⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	109	End. cou., 1874	108⅛
5-20 cou., small	113⅛	10-40 reg.	99⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	113⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅛	7 3-10 1st series	107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅛	7 3-10 2d series	107
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108	7 3-10 3d series	107
5-20 cou., 1867	108⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₱ c. 1870	103⅛	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	106	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100
N. Y. B'y loan	106	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Indiana 5 ₱ ct. War Lo	93
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	100⅛	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868	66
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	100⅛	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.	67
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Tennessee 6s. new bds	65⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Virginia 6s, ex. c.	49
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	88	Virginia 6s, new bonds	50
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	93	Georgia 6s	74
N Y City 6 ₱ c. '87	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds	84
Brooklyn 6 ₱ c. w. l.	94	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	54
J. C. 6 ₱ c. Water loan	92	North Car. 6s, n. bds	54⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	100	Missouri 6s	102⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	100	Missouri Pac. R. iss	102
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	99⅛	California 7s	125⅛
Illinois reg. 1860	99⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	100	Far's L'n & Tr't Co.	125
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	100	Manhat'n G. Lt. Co.	158
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	128	Market	111
Merchants'	118	Nassau	107
America	140	Shoe and Leather	111
City	200	Continental	107
Phenix	104	St. Nicholas	101
Tradesmen's	135	Marine	140⅛
Fulton	152	Commonwealth	108
National	111	Impt'rs. & Traders'	116
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Park	151
Seventh Ward	110	Central National	106⅛
State of New-York	112	Fourth National	108⅛
Commerce	118⅛	Ninth National	106
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Tenth National	106
Ocean	104	Oriental	135⅛
American Exchange	117⅛	Hanover	113
Bank of the Repub.	114	Irving	106
Bank of North Am'a	106	Metropolitan	131
People's	135		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	91⅛	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es	92	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub.	92	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93	70
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	104	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	101	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	99
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	88	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Buff., N.Y.& E. 1st M.'77	90	Chi. & R. I. Pac. 1s.	91⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s. f. '85	104⅛	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102⅛	N. J. Central 2d M.	93
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	111	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104⅛
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	92	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98⅛
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96⅛	Cleve. & P. 3d M. Con.	88
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ₱ c.	99	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90⅛	Chi. & A. S. Fund. 1st m.	101
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	82	Chi. & Alton Income	91⅛
Chic. & N. West. 1st ?	85	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	85
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	82	Peninsula R. R. bonds	81
Lack & W Bds	98	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	99	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	79
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	98	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	83
Tol. & Wab. 1st	90	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	95
Tol. & W. 2d M.	80	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	50
Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	70	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95

The California steamer brings a treasure freight of $944,394.

The Produce and Merchandise Exports from this port, week ending to-day, add up $2,962,501. In the exports, Breadstuffs, Provisions, Tobacco and Petroleum make a good showing, while Cotton is down to the minimum of the season.

The Trenton, N. J., *Gazette* of this morning says:

"The farmers in this and the adjoining counties are almost unanimous in their declarations of the great damage done to the oats crop by the heavy rains of the past few weeks. The season was generally very favorable to the growth of this crop, and if we had been favored with good weather during the time for gathering it, the oats would have been as fine and the value of the crop as great as that of any ever raised in New-Jersey. But the rain has utterly ruined a considerable quantity, and greatly damaged nearly all that has been cut in this region."

From the New-Orleans *Times* of the 16th instant, we extract the following:

"Whatsoever doubts and apprehensions may be felt throughout the South in regard to the prospects of the cotton crop, there are satisfactory assurances and evidences that the product of breadstuffs will be more than adequate to the sustenance of the whole people of the South. The product of wheat, corn, oats, and other smaller grains, has never been greater in the South than it will be this season. This is especially true of the middle Southern States. In Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, in Tennessee, and in the northern section of Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama, the yield of the grains has been enormous. Nor has there been any difficulty in cultivating and gathering them. The freedmen in those sections continue to work well and systematically. There are no evidences of any disorganization or disturbances of the relations of employer and employe in this region from recent political changes."

The following shows the averages of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous weeks:

	Last week.	This week.		
Capital	$16,017,150	$16,017,150		
Loans	53,557,569	53,549,449	Dec.	$8,122
Specie	304,979	317,398	Inc.	12,419
Legal-Tenders	15,909,195	15,767,146	Dec.	141,949
Due fr'm banks	4,959,647	4,973,449	Inc.	13,802
Due to banks	6,621,440	6,760,980	Inc.	139,540
Deposits	36,861,477	36,364,835	Dec.	496,642
Circulation	10,627,761	10,628,310	Inc.	849
Clearings	29,725,000	28,239,163	Dec.	1,485,837
Balances	2,807,450	3,127,435	Inc.	229,977

The above figures show a decrease of loans to the amount of $8,122; an increase of specie to the amount of $12,419; a decrease of legal tenders to the amount of $141,949; a decrease of deposits to the amount of $496,642, and an increase of circulation to the amount of $849. The clearings amounted to $28,239,163, and the balances $3,127,435.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* remarks on the coal trade:

The quantity of coal sent by railroad this week is 51,743.01; by canal, 23,748.05; for the week, 75,491.06 tons, against 112,652 tons for the corresponding week last year. The trade remains without improvement. In addition to the collieries that have been compelled to stop in consequence of the unremunerative prices now paid for coal, the rains this week have "drowned out" a number, and it is likely that the shipments of the coming week will be light. One thing is certain—coal has reached the lowest point in price which it can reach this season. Those who delay laying in coal in expectation of getting it at lower figures "reckon without their host;" for, with many collieries closed, the production will be lessened, and prices must advance as cold weather approaches. We therefore advise all to lay in their coal now who want to do it cheaply. The trade sums up this week as follows, compared with last year:

1866. Week.	Total.	1867. Week.	Total.
311 819	7,458,036	259,523	7,248,796
259,523	7,248,796	......	......
52,296	209,240		

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Aug. 7 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,999,455	Increase	£37,879
Public deposits	5,189,084	Increase	291,533
Other deposits	19,856,932	Decrease	736,885

On the other side of the account:

Gov't securities	£12,812,373	Decrease	£18,400
Other securities	16,763,303	Decrease	559,154
Notes unemployed	12,699,355	Increase	157,050

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,343,480, being an increase of £160,520; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £23,255,564, showing an increase of £329,111 when compared with the preceding week.

Of the Grape crop an exchange speaks as follows:

"A recent examination of the vineyards on the south shore of Lake Erie, from Northeast Pennsylvania to Sandusky, Ohio, and also around Pittsburgh, justifies the belief that the prospects of a good crop this year were never better, as late as the date of the 10th inst. A loss of from 5 to 10 ₱ cent. by disease is all that has occurred, and that may be made up by the increased perfection of the maturing fruit."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

The Western half of the GREAT NATIONAL TRUNK LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT—being constructed with the aid and supervision of the United States Government, is destined to be one of the most important and valuable railroads in the world, as it is the sole link of communication between the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior Basin, and the principal portion of the main-stem line between the two oceans. It commences at Sacramento, on the tidal waters of the Western Ocean, and crosses the richest portions of California, Nevada, and the Mining Territories of the Far-West, and will ultimately extend from San Francisco to Salt Lake. The General Government, by becoming a joint investor in the magnificent enterprise, and by waiving its first lien in favor of the First Mortgage Bondholders, in effect, invites the cooperation of private capitalists, and has carefully guarded their interests against all ordinary contingencies.

The Central Pacific Railroad enjoys all the grants, franchises and subsidies conferred by the Pacific Railroad Acts of Congress upon the other parts of the through line, and has, in addition, several special, exclusive advantages applicable only to the Western Half.

I. The Company has been assisted by grants of money, credit, &c., from the State and chief cities of California, amounting to $3,000,000 in gold; *besides the Government subsidy of $35,000 per mile* upon the completion of the 726 miles between Sacramento and Salt Lake City, or $25,520,000 in all, not including 10,000,000 acres of the public lands, along the line of their road.

II. *The hardest and costliest part of its construction has been successfully overcome* within the first 150 miles. In a few weeks the track will be completed entirely across the Sierra Nevadas, after which progress to Salt Lake will be easy and rapid.

III. The local business alone of this road establishes its complete financial success, independently of the vast through traffic which must pass over it. The gross earnings for the months of June and July, upon the 94 miles open for business, were *upward of $297,000 in gold*, of which *four-fifths* were net earnings.

IV. It can have no competition, but will carry besides its own lucrative local traffic, the *whole volume of through business* which is shared among its Eastern connections and their branches.

V. Its *revenues are collected in specie*, and its transportation rates are three-fold those of the best Eastern lines. The company offer for sale their

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS,

INTEREST and PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN in New-York City. These Bonds, authorized by Act of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same amount only as the Bonds granted by the Government, and represent, in all cases, the *first lien* upon a completed, equipped and productive railroad, in which have been invested Government subsidies, stock subscriptions, donations, surplus earnings, &c.; and which is worth more than three times the amount of First Mortgage Bonds which can be issued upon it. The agreement of this Company to pay principal and interest of their Bonds in coin, being made under the Special Contract Law of California, authorizing and inforcing contracts to pay gold, *is legally binding*.

They cost 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1, added, in currency, and bear SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD—at which rate they yield 8½ per cent. on the investment.

Conversions of Government Securities into Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds now *realize for the holders more than twelve per cent. advantage*, with the same rate of interest.

The exchange is effected at the following rates to-day, (Aug. 9.) Of course these figures are subject to slight variations from day to day:

Receive U. S. 6s, 1881, Reg'd, and pay difference	$158 59
Receive U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupon, and pay difference	163 59
Receive U. S. 5-20, '62, Reg'd, and pay difference	143 59
Receive U. S. 5-20, '62, Coupon, and pay difference	183 59
Receive U. S. '64, Coupon, and pay difference	148 59
Receive U. S. 5-20, '65, Coupon, and pay difference	153 59
Receive U. S. 5-20, '65, new, Coup., and pay diff'e.	132 34
Receive U. S. 5-20, '67, Coupon, and pay difference	132 34
Receive U. S. 10-40, Coupon, and pay difference	73 59
Receive U. S. 7.30s, 1st Series, and pay difference	158 59
Receive U. S. 7.30s, 2d Series, and pay difference	132 09
Receive U. S. 7.30s, 3d Series, and pay difference	126 09

on each one thousand.

For sale by Banks and Bankers generally, and by FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., of whom descriptive Pamphlets may be obtained.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 14,469 bbls. Flour, 84 bbls. and 200 bags Corn Meal, 23,181 bushels of Wheat, 52,792 bushels Corn, 9,777 bushels Oats, 37 packages Cut Meats, 100 packages Lard and 285 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $9 25 for Pots, and $12@$12 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet at unaltered prices.

CANDLES—Have been salable and steady.

COFFEE—Has been in demand at full rates, including Java at 24c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18½c.@20c., Maracaibo 17⅛c.@18⅜c., Laguayra 17c.@18c., Rio 14½c.@19c., St. Domingo 15⅜c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 26,368 bags; sales of the week, 35,817 bags, the latter including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, "2,030 per *Superb*, 2,038 per *Haydn*, 1,504 per *Tammo*, 353 per *Capricio*, 3,197 per *St. Ursula*, 3,180 per *Shawmut*, (before arrival;) 294 per do., 4,683 per *Trinculo*, (before arrival;) 1,076 per *North America*, 3,065 per *Brasiliera*, 1,685 per *Criterion*, 1,412 per *Preciosa*, 5,600 per *Polina*, and 5,700 per *Catherina*. The market closes steady at our improved quotations." The stock in first hands here to-day amounted to 81,648 bags, including of Rio 57,041 bags, of Java 7,663 bags, of Ceylon 4,110 bags, of Maracaibo 1,197 bags, of Laguayra 4,704 bags, of St. Domingo 440 bags, and of other descriptions, 6,493 bags.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

Baltimore, bags	20,500
Philadelphia, bags	4 500
New-York, bags	57,041
Grand total, bags	82,041

COTTON—Has been depressed and on the decline to-day. The demand has been very moderate. Middling grades closed at 28c.@30c. ₱ lb., on sales and resales of 1,500 bales against receipts of 3,594 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts thus far this week, bales	3,652
Receipts last week	5,968
Receipts preceding week	4,294
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	420,005
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	643,779
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	946
Exports since Jan. 1	344,842
Exports since Sept. 1	467,646
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	462,927
Estimated stock on hand here	53,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,857,500
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,559,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	115,000

FISH—All kinds have been rather lightly dealt in within our previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately inquired for to-day at full prices for fresh ground Spring Wheat brands, but easier and irregular rates for most other descriptions. Sales have been reported since our last, of 10,750 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7 60@$8 50; very poor to good extra State at $9 10@$10 90; good to choice extra State at $11@$12; poor to good shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio at $9 50@$11 25 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 60 @ $8 50
Extra State	9 10 @ 12 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 10 @ 13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 50 @ 11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 30 @ 13 75
Extra Genesee	12 10 @ 13 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 75 @ 15 00

Southern Flour is in less demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., at $10 35@$14 for new, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in moderate request at from $7@$9 25 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $5 60 for City, $5 60@$5 65 for Western, and on private terms for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 500 bbls. and sacks, at $12 50@$14 25 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat was held higher early in the day, but buyers did not respond, and the light business subsequently transacted was on the basis of yesterday's closing prices. Sales were reported of 26,500 bushels, including very choice White Michigan at $2 65; Amber State at $2 35@$2 42, the latter an extreme price for a fancy lot; White Southern at $2 40@$2 48; Red and Amber do. at $2 30@$2 36½ ₱ bushel. Corn has been in more active speculative demand, closing buoyantly at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 241,000 bushels, at $1 12@$1 15 for poor to extra Mixed Western afloat and in store, closing at $1 12@$1 14 afloat, and $1 14@$1 15 in store; $1 08½@$1 12 for unsound and damp, and $1 15@$1 20 for Yellow and White Western and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been very scarce, and the small lots available have been taken at extreme prices. Sales have been reported of small lots of new Ohio at $1 80@$1 85; Jersey at $1 75@$1 80; State at $1 75@$1 80, and old Canadian at $1 75 ₱ bushel. Barley has been quiet and nominal. Of Barley Malt, 2,800 bushels were sold at $1 60@$1 65 ₱ bushel. Oats have been depressed and quoted cheaper. The demand has been restricted. We quote: New Western at from 80c.@90c. for the whole range of sound here, and 75c.@78c. for unsound; State at 88½c.@90c.; new Jersey and Southern, 78c.@91c., as in quality; sales 31,000 bushels, part to arrive. A number of contracts matured to-day. The movements in Breadstuffs during the last fortnight, Messrs. EDWARD BILL & Co. review thus: "The tone of the market for Flour has not materially altered since the date of our last circular. The supplies of new from St. Louis, Indiana and Michigan have been liberal (rather in excess of the demand,) and prices have been irregular, and for some brands materially lower, while all descriptions of Western and City made from old wheat have been in good request for shipment to South America and the West Indies at fair prices, showing quite an improvement on former low rates. In the absence of sound Spring Wheat the City millers have not been able lately to fill all of their orders. The general appearance of the new Flour received this season compares favorably with that of former years, and is greatly ahead of the last two seasons. For California the demand continues, and with light stocks and receipts prices are more steady. In Wheat the transactions have been on a limited scale and confined chiefly to the small lots of new from the South and West for the use of City millers. The arrivals of the crop of new Winter have so far been moderate, and the supplies have been readily taken for City use with the exception of a few boat loads for export to England. As regards the new crop, the prospects are not as favorable as they appeared a few weeks since. The Winter has been gathered in good order, and a portion of the Spring, but there is much disappointment in the West at the yield as it is being thrashed out. This is having a marked effect on prices, and here and throughout the West there is great firmness. California White has become a favorite for mixing with the new, and the stock here is nearly exhausted. Barley is out of the season and nominal. Oats and Rye have both improved in value. For Indian Corn the demand is good, but prices have been quite irregular, the market being governed by a speculative movement. At the close, with less favorable English advices, the highest quotations were not easily obtained. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 16,835 bbls. Flour, 68,505 bushels Wheat, 479,567 bushels Corn. To South America, 6,952 bbls. Flour, 325 bbls. Corn Meal, 160 bushels Corn, 100 bushels Oats, 300 bushels Peas. To all other ports, 13,297 bbls. Flour, 260 bbls. Rye Flour, 3,920 bbls. Corn Meal, 13,844 bushels Corn, 220 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 37,080 bbls. Flour, 260 bbls. Rye Flour, 4,245 bbls. Corn Meal, 68,505 bushels Wheat, 493,571 bushels Corn, 100 bushels Oats and 520 bushels Peas."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1866.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, Aug. 16, 1867	91,412	470,748	8,549,737
New-Orleans, Aug. 5, 1867	740	....	....
Philadelphia, Aug. 9, 1867	....	3,345	643,093
Baltimore, Aug. 9, 1867	....	....	707,620
Boston, Aug. 9, 1867	6,060	....	300
San Francisco, July 16, 1867	53,723	4,938,954	....
Other Ports, Aug. 9, 1867	19,608	16,332	38,640
Total	171,540	5,429,379	9,939,390
To about same period, 1866	145,589	1,344,032	13,504,961
To about same period, 1865	167,434	2,849,288	1,081,474
To about same period, 1864	1,179,975	15,849,922	632,563

To the Continent.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, to Aug. 16, '67	2,164	160,086	11,786	10,360
Other Ports, to latest dates	19	....	62,621	....
Total	2,183	160,086	74,407	10,360
To about same period, 1866	4,285	245,651	98,111	41,803
To about same period, 1865	23,161	97,529	1 5,887	11,485
To about same period, 1864	95,357	13,965	323,181	13,389

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate request and firm at 90c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 60 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in fair demand at $1@$1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very quiet, to-day, including American crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been, since our last, at drooping prices.

LATHS—Eastern have been in moderate request at $3 per thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been lightly dealt in within our range. Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand at $1 10 for common and $2 for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 54c.@55c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@60c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $4@$10 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25 @$4; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue dull, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 82c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 35; Lard Oil at 95c.@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 25@$1 32 ₱ gallon.

NEW BEDFORD MARKET, Week ending with Aug. 19.—SPERM—Has been in better request, the demand being for export, and we note sales of 500 bbls. here at $2 ₱ gallon, and in Boston 1,000 bbls. in parcels, at $1 98; also 160 bbls. for manufacture at same price. WHALE—The market is again quiet, the only sales being 200 bbls. Northern at 75c. ₱ gallon, and 350 bbls. Southern, for manufacture, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 19, 1867	23,373	65,047	695,968
Same time last year	22,286	51,701	619,194
Exports for the week ending Aug. 19, 1867	532	182	1,104
Previously	13,024	15,673	381,175
From Jan. 1 to date	13,556	15,855	382,279
Same time last year	4,294	357	386,200

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Is inactive at 17c.@18c. for Crude; 12½c.@13c. for Crude in bulk; 26c.@31c. for Refined, in bond; and 43c.@46c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 77,500 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces 56x60, 8c.; 6,000 pieces 60x64, 8½c.; 10,500 pieces 64x64, 9c.; 8,000 pieces 64x64, 9½c.; 42,000 pieces 64x64, 9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more request and firmer in price. Sales since our last of 6,250 bbls., in lots, at $23 25@$23 37 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 30 regular way; $22 75 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 for Prime, and $22 75 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are dull at 10½c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@16½c., for Hams, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 190 pkgs. Bacon has been in request; ice-cured short rib, in bulk, sold at 12½c.; long rib, 13c., ₱ lb.; total sales, 370 boxes. Lard is in better demand, partly for export, at firmer rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues dull at $18 @$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 185 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull. Beef Hams are inactive at $39@$40 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 26c.@40c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@30c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate request at 6c.@13½c. ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ₱ lb	35 @40
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ₱ lb	35 @38
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ₱ lb	32 @33
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb	28 @30
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ₱ lb	27 @30
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ₱ lb	25 @30
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	25 @28
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	22 @25
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	16 @22
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb	15 @20
Grease Butter, original packages, ₱ lb	10 @11

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	13 @13½
Factory Dairies, Fair, ₱ lb	11 @12
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	11 @12
Farm Dairies, Fair, ₱ lb	10 @11½
Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb	6 @ 8

RICE—Has been quite dull at former rates.

SEEDS—Have been inactive and nominal in price.

SKINS—Have attracted less attention. We quote: Honduras Deer at 48c.@50c.; San Juan, 47½c.; Bolivar, 32½c.; Sisal, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 48c.; Chagres, 47½c.@50c.; Puerto Cabello, 40c.; Para, 55c., in gold, ₱ lb. Tampico Goat, 42½c.; Matamoras, 40c.@42½c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42½c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.; Payta, 31c.@33c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Curacoa, 40c.@42½c., currency; Cape, 40c.@42½c., currency; Madras, 40c. each.

SOAP—Is in demand and is steady, including Castile at 17½c.@18½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been lightly dealt in at previous figures.

SUGARS—Have been pretty freely sought after at unchanged rates. Sales since our last 1,600 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 315 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at from 14c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 108,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12c.; 65,000 lbs. Stearine at 2½c.@13½c., and 54,500 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in rather more demand at steady prices.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate request and firm in price. Sales 357 hhds. Kentucky at 5½c.@16c. lb. We quote Kentucky thus: Common Lugs, 4c.@4½c.; good do., 4½c.@6½c.; common Leaf, 5½c.@8½c.; medium do., 7c.@11½c.; good do., 9½c.@15c.; fine do., 12½c.@18c.; selections, 14c.@20c. And manufactured tobacco, thus: Black Work—Common, 25c.@30c., tax paid; Good, 40c.@55c., tax paid; Fine, 60c.@70c., tax paid. Bright Work—Common, 25c.@40c., tax paid; Good, 45c.@75c., tax paid; Fine, 80c.@$1 25, tax paid. Black Work—Common, 10c.@15c., in bond; Good, 16c.@20c., in bond; Fine, 22c.@28c., in bond. Bright Work—Medium, 15c.@40c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond.

WHISKY—Sales 185 bbls., in bond, at 35c.@36c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in very moderate request, even for manufacturing purposes. The receipts gain on the consumption, which is unusually light for this season of the year. As the supplies are augmenting, and the prospect of an adequate call for wool is not encouraging, holders are quite eager to realize, and prices tend downward. The light trade in domestic, of the past few days, has been at prices within our range.

Prices Current in New-York for Domestic Wool.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	50@55
¾ and ⅞ blood do	44@48
Common and ¼ do	40@43
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@63
Extra to XX do	54@58
¾ and ⅞ blood do	47@52
Common and ¼	42@45
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	47@50
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	42@45
Common and ¼ fleece	38@40
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	44@47
Unwashed fleeces	30@34
Unwashed fleeces, burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@37
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	22@32
Common fleece	20@24
Common fleece, burry	14@20
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	42@45
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	22@32
Unwashed fleece, coarse	15@21
Unwashed burry, coarse	[illegible]@19
Pulled fine	[illegible]@20
Pulled medium	[illegible]
Pulled common	[illegible]@28
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	[illegible]@50
New-York City, super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	30@33
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Lambs	30@40
Western limed pulled	30@33
Southern limed pulled	28@30
Tub Washed	46@50

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 100 tcs. Lard at 15s.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 12s. 6d. ₱ ton; and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 20s. ₱ hhd.; also, by steamer, 300 boxes Cheese on p. t. For other ports, the engagements have been unimportant.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CASTE. Characters by Mr. W. J. Florence, Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. E. Lamb.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Mr. Jas. H. Taylor, Mr. George Becks, Mr. J. W. Coggswell, Miss Minnie Monk, Miss Jennie Gourlay, Miss Adah Monk.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MAZEPPA. Miss Leo Hudson and her trained horse Black Bess.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, MOTHER GOOSE AND HER GOLDEN EGG. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DIAVOLO; OR, NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 800 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Emperor NAPOLEON had a long conference yesterday with Baron VON BEUST. The interview, as well as those which had already taken place between NAPOLEON and FRANCIS JOSEPH, is said to have resulted in a good understanding between all the parties, although no treaty has yet been made. The official journals of Vienna state, however, that the peace of Germany is now secured.

Gen. PRIM, who is said to be supplied with money by prominent Parisian bankers, is still at the head of the Spanish insurrection, which is not yet quelled.

FUAD PASHA, the Turkish Minister who accompanied the Sultan throughout his Western tour, has gone to the Crimea to meet the Czar of Russia.

The mission of the United States at the Holy See having been discontinued, the American Legation in Rome has been closed.

Lord MONCK will not return to England, but will remain a twelvemonth longer in Canada at the head of the new Government.

GENERAL.

At the session of the Constitutional Convention yesterday a resolution was adopted, ordering that the report of the Committee on State Finances and the Committee on Canals be made the special order for Tuesday next, and for every day thereafter until disposed of. A report from the Standing Committee on canals was presented, and is to be discussed at a future day. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Banking and Corporations. The pending question was on the amendment prohibiting the consolidation of railroad corporations where the aggregate capital exceeds $20,000,000. After several amendments had been offered, debated and lost, the amendment was adopted—yeas 49, nays 44. An amendment was adopted providing that in case of the insolvency of any bank or banking association the bill-holders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payments over all other creditors of such banks or associations. Other amendments were debated and lost, after which the Convention took a recess to 7:30 o'clock. At the evening session the discussion of the report of the Committee on Banking and Corporations was continued. An amendment was adopted providing that every stockholder of any association which issues bank notes, or any kind of paper credits to circulate as money, shall be individually liable to the amount of the stock owned by him. Other amendments were offered and lost. The Committee rose and reported the article on Banking and Corporations, which was referred to the Committee on Revision. The Convention then adjourned to this morning.

A meeting of thirty members of the Bar of the District of Columbia was held yesterday for the purpose of taking action regarding the order of Judge FISHER striking from the roll of the Court the name of JOSEPH BRADLEY, Sr. A meeting of other members was held some time since, which indorsed Mr. BRADLEY and censured Judge FISHER. At the meeting yesterday resolutions were adopted disapproving of the action of the former meeting, and declaring, "in the words of a distinguished author, if a Judge makes an error it can be corrected in the Supreme Court." The resolutions also assert that it is "a grave error to suppose that the rights of attorneys could be maintained by personal vituperation or physical violence. On the contrary, these rights should be secured according to the rules of decorum, refinement and professional courtesy." The resolutions also assert the propriety of Courts punishing for contempt, and indorsing the language of the late Chief-Justice CRANCH on the subject.

A special dispatch from Fort Hays represents that post as being surrounded by hostile Indians, who are stealing large quantities of stock, and committing other depredations. Work on the Pacific Railroad at that point had been suspended in consequence of the troubles. The garrison at the fort was so small as to be able to offer but little protection. An expedition of volunteers had been organized, however, and started out to punish the Indians. Advices from Omaha give the details of a fight between fifty Pawnee scouts and one hundred Cheyennes, at Plum Creek, wherein the Pawnees were victorious. They killed a number of the Cheyennes, secured fifteen scalps, forty head of cattle, and two prisoners. The Sioux and Crows had a battle near Fort Stevenson, in which the latter were victorious. Several were killed on each side.

By the arrival from Aspinwall of the steamer *Arizona* yesterday, we are in receipt of our Panama, Chili and Peru correspondence. The return of the Spaniards to the Pacific was still being discussed. News had been received at Valparaiso that MENDEZ NUNEZ had reached Montevideo with three frigates, the intelligence causing decided excitement in the Cabinet. Tranquility reigned throughout Peru. Nothing, however, had been accomplished toward making up the deficiency in the public revenue, owing to the unsettled differences between the Ministry and Congress. The port of Pisco had been declared open, and being located about six miles from the Chinchas, will doubtless monopolize the shipping business formerly transacted at the first-named port.

The order relieving Gen. SHERIDAN from the command of the Fifth Military District was issued by Gen. GRANT yesterday, in obedience to the orders of the President. The order directs Gen. THOMAS to turn over his command to the senior officer of his department, and to proceed at once to New-Orleans to relieve Gen. SHERIDAN. Gen. SHERIDAN is to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to relieve Gen. HANCOCK, first reporting to Gen. GRANT, in Washington. Gen. HANCOCK, on being relieved, will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and assume command of the Department of the Cumberland, in place of Gen. THOMAS.

A Court-martial at Charleston, S. C., has fined Capt. W. F. MCNELTY $250 for refusing to carry as a first-class passenger on his steamboat *Pilot Boy*, Miss FRANCES ROLLINS, a colored woman, because of her color. His refusal was in violation of a general order issued by Gen. SICKLES. In reviewing the proceedings of the Court, Gen. SICKLES says that "so long as the laws imposed civil and political disabilities, because of servitude or color, common carriers were permitted to enforce the same discrimination among passengers. Such disabilities and usages have ceased with Slavery to have any legal sanction whatever." He approves the proceedings and confirms the sentence.

Mr. PLUMB, Secretary of Legation to Mexico, having received authority and instructions from the State Department to represent the United States Government at that Court, left Washington on Monday, *en route* to enter upon his official duties. The recent commission of Mr. OTTERBURG to act as United States representative in Mexico is canceled and Mr. PLUMB succeeds him with powers in the nature of Chargé d'Affaires.

Several members of the Little family, of Elizabeth, N. J., have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the Westfield bond robbery.

A soda-water fountain exploded in Newark, on Monday last, seriously injuring Mr. JAMES MCGRATH.

Mr. DANIEL YAWGER, of Morristown, fell down a flight of steps on Monday evening, and was killed.

LOCAL.

GARNISS E. BAKER, Paying Teller of the Tradesmen's National Bank, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of embezzling $54,000 belonging to the bank. His examination was set down for Friday morning next, and in the meantime he was locked up.

Dr. HARRIS' weekly letter to the Board of Health, received yesterday, notes some points of interest touching the condition of the public health in this City and Brooklyn. Nearly 75 per cent. of the mortality of the past week, we are told, was among young children.

Fifty-one cases, principally of petty larceny and assault and battery—none of them of unusual importance—occupied the attention of Justice KELLY yesterday at the Court of Special Sessions.

The examination in the Royal Life Insurance Bond-robbery case has been postponed until the 27th inst.

We are indebted to Purser WM. HATHAWAY, Jr., of the steamship *San Salvador*, for late advices from Savannah.

Gold fell yesterday to 140⅛. Money was more active. The Public Funds were cheaper, on heavier offerings. Stocks were unsettled during the day, but closed firmly. Produce and Merchandise were in demand. Flour, Wheat and Rye were firm. Corn and Oats were lower. Provisions were stronger. Groceries buoyant. Cotton cheaper. Freights dull.

The British Postmaster-General and the New Postal Convention.

The mail brings to-day the brief speech of the Duke of MONTROSE in announcing to the House of Lords the new Postal Convention between the United States and Great Britain. The Duke does not appear to have deemed it necessary to refer in detail to the causes which made such a Convention expedient and desirable. But he acknowledges with becoming frankness his obligations to our Government for having "acted with the greatest cordiality, and displayed the greatest anxiety to facilitate the arrangements." If the British Postmaster-General had studied the statistics bearing upon ocean postal rates in general, as carefully as no doubt some of his subordinates have done, he could have shown how the lowering of the rates must result in the creation of a mail-carrying business far more remunerative than that which has grown up under the present tariff. All the arguments which went to show the sound economy of a cheap internal postage system—and which experience has more than confirmed—might with equal force be applied to ocean postage, especially between Western Europe and the United States.

Every year's immigration necessarily adds to the amount of correspondence—and of that particular kind of correspondence which seeks a cheap means of conveyance, and which is limited mainly by the excessive carriage impost. Of the tens of thousands of German and Irish people that work their way hither as intending settlers, a very large proportion are sufficiently intelligent to be able to correspond with their relatives. Every family that comes here leaves relatives and friends behind—most of them poor, but generally willing to sacrifice something to keep alive the acquaintance and the sympathies of early years through the agency of the post.

Looking to the foreign mail arrivals at this port for the past year, and comparing these with those of only five years ago, we find the growth of the service to be perfectly marvelous even at the present needlessly high rates. In 1862 the number of foreign letters received and dispatched here were nearly equal—the total being 4,208,639. In 1866 the number received amounted to 3,738,995; and the number dispatched to 3,772,378; making the aggregate, out and in, for the year, 7,511,373. In the first-named year we received foreign mails by steamer at the rate of 25 per month, and we dispatched them hence at the rate of 19 a month. In 1866 the receipts had increased to 52, and the dispatches to 40 a month. These figures show an increase within four years of 100 per cent. in the steam lines of carriage, and of 75 per cent. in the actual amount of mail matter carried.

In view of these figures, the reduction of rates established by the Postal Convention can hardly be called sweeping. The British Post-office comes down from a shilling sterling to sixpence sterling, and keeps the amount accruing from their tariff. Our Department collects here, in our own money, at the same rate for all letters dispatched hence. The reduction will be a boon, but we think it was timid. A five cent postage, we are convinced, would have brought more into the Treasury within two years than will accrue from the twelve cent rate. But a step has been made in the right direction, and postal reformers will shortly have a new lever to work by, and they will use it just as soon as it can be shown (and we shall not have to wait long to have it shown) that the new ocean rates are remunerative. Every additional ship-load of emigrants from Bremen, or Liverpool or Cork, will supply a new argument for cheaper means of carrying the intercontinental mail, and the two Governments will yield at the proper time to the popular demand.

The most admirable feature of the provisions of the Convention lie in their simplicity. The compulsory prepayment of the postage on letters, and on all mail-matter of whatever kind, will in itself be found a most wise economy in various ways—but especially in this that it does away with the necessity of keeping and checking intricate accounts upon international correspondence; and it avoids also all possible grounds of collision in the yearly settlement of balances. The mail, moreover, does not hereafter carry matter which it runs any risk of not being paid for. Each Department knows precisely what it has earned as the mail is made up. The dispatching country having the sole power to collect, and the right to hold all that it does collect—it is logically provided thereafter in the treaty that each Post Department makes its own arrangement for the dispatch of mails to the other in well-appointed ships, sailing on stated days, and is to remunerate the carriers so employed as it may be able to contract for the service. There is nothing, indeed, in any part of the convention which need give rise to any disagreement. Both departments will naturally—as a matter of friendly rivalry and national pride—use only vessels of the very best kind, and deal only with contractors whose responsibility and whose solvency are beyond all suspicion.

The Duke of MONTROSE expresses the conviction that before long the service will grow into a daily mail from each side. The conviction is natural and reasonable, but it might be uttered with far more confidence if his Grace were authorized to say that there exists to-day a clear and thorough understanding between the two Governments on other matters of international concern. The way has been open some time for Lord DERBY and his Government to reach such an understanding. The chance of reaching it does not improve by delay.

The Removal of Sheridan.

There seems to be no doubt that, in removing Gen. SHERIDAN, the President has acted in defiance of the "earnest protest" of Gen. GRANT. The *Tribune's* correspondent concurs with our own in indicating the efforts of the Acting Secretary of War to induce a change in Mr. JOHNSON'S purpose. Nothing less could have been expected from one who in another capacity has sustained the course of SHERIDAN, and justified the acts which the President now reproves. For Gen. GRANT'S complete vindication, we trust the statement is true, that his views in opposition to the action of the Executive were "expressed in writing." It is of the highest importance to his own standing before the country, and the efficacy of his administration of the Reconstruction Law under the power vested in him by the supplementary legislation of the late session, that his signing of the order for the removal of SHERIDAN should be followed by such an explicit declaration of his opinion against the proceeding as will absolve him from participation in the responsibility incurred by the President.

To Gen. GRANT'S influence we attribute the change in that part of the programme which relates to SHERIDAN'S successor. Gen. HANCOCK is known to have been Mr. JOHNSON'S first choice for the position, and the substitution of Gen. THOMAS is a modification which leaves the malcontents of Louisiana and Texas little room for exultation. They will gain nothing by the substitution of THOMAS—a soldier schooled politically under the influences of Tennessee radicalism, and who will take to his new field of duty the most advanced ideas of the North on the subject of reconstruction. Indeed, the delay of the President has enabled SHERIDAN to finish the task of registration in Louisiana; and THOMAS will therefore find the most critical feature of the work before him already completed.

We observe a fear expressed that Gen. THOMAS' well-understood opinions will be checked by instructions from the President. This will only be possible if Gen. GRANT concur. The President's lawful authority in the premises is limited to removal. Beyond that he cannot go without contravening the clearly declared purpose of Congress. Gen. THOMAS, in common with the other District Commanders, is in this matter absolved from obedience to the instructions of the civilians at Washington. He is the judge, both as to the intent of the law and the measures called for in its application; subject only to the supervision of Gen. GRANT. Whatever be the designs of the President in this direction, then, the country will look to Gen. GRANT to keep them in check, and to uphold in its integrity the law of which he has been constituted the responsible administrator.

The terms of the order issued yesterday afford evidence that Gen. GRANT contemplates no retrograde step. By the fifth clause of the order, Gen. THOMAS is directed *to continue to execute all orders he may find in force* in the Fifth Military District at the time of his assuming command of it, *unless authorized by the General of the army to annul, alter or modify them.*" No trace of Executive interference is visible here. Gen. GRANT asserts his undivided authority; and in the assurance his character and convictions afford, we have the best possible guarantee against the meddling by Mr. JOHNSON which some of our contemporaries profess to apprehend.

Thorough Work Necessary.

The dangers of crude and imperfect reconstruction are not overestimated by Gen. POPE when he says:

"If hastily or partially done, reconstruction will drag with it a train of evils to this country which can never be remedied. It is not necessary to say that however we restrain the opposition party now, the moment reconstruction is accomplished this party will regain its activity, and we ought to know in advance whether it possesses the power to undo what we thought we had done. I do not mean to intimate that it would be possible to reëstablish slavery; perhaps it would not even be practicable to take from the freedmen the right of suffrage, though this latter is doubtful. These politicians are wily and sagacious. They will make no laws which are not equal on their face to all men. It is in the execution of these laws, which seem to bear equally on all, that wrong will be done, and a condition of things produced which bears no resemblance to free government, except in name. Social exclusion, withdrawal of business relations, open exhibitions of hostility, if not, indeed, actual hostile acts, interruption of or interference with the freedmen's and other schools maintained by charitable contributions from the North—these will be the weapons used against Union men and the colored race. Acts of wrong and violence will meet no sufficient redress, if, indeed, any redress at all in the Courts. These are acts which cannot be reached by the General Government, and yet which quietly and silently render justice impossible and establish discrimination against classes or color, odious and unbearable."

The apparent answer is, that Congress holds the power of determining the sufficiency of the guarantees to be afforded by the reconstructed States prior to their readmission. And the presumption is that any error into which Congress may fall in determining this point will be on the side of stringency rather than looseness. Promises or inferences or expectations will probably avail but little. The organic laws will be searched for proofs of such adequate provision as written constitutions afford against the contingencies contemplated by Gen. POPE. These will doubtless afford security against a sudden reversal of the policy settled by Congress. And the electoral power wielded by the registered citizens will enable them in the first instance so to organize the legislative, executive and judicial departments of their respective States as will render disloyalty and the prejudices born of slavery comparatively powerless.

After all, however, something else will be necessary. That something is the guarantee which provisions incorporated into the Constitution of the United States can alone afford against the accidents of partisan warfare. The amendment yet awaiting formal ratification covers so much of the ground as relates to the equality of all, regardless of race or color, before the law. The principle of impartial suffrage remains to be provided for in the same decisive manner. It cannot be considered absolutely safe at the South until the Republic shall have embodied it in its fundamental law. An amendment engrafting equal suffrage upon the National Constitution will encounter keen opposition in the North and West. But it is indispensable as a measure of expediency not less than as a measure of justice, and the Republican Party are bound to propose and carry it as an essential condition of future success.

Colored Officials.

If the moral nature of office-holders could be painted on their outsides, no doubt many of the high seats of dignity in the land would grow black with the color of their occupants. Most politicians, could they be brought to confess their life's manœuvrings as frankly as ROUSSEAU did his littleness, would lament much sacrifice of principle and loss of self-respect in the struggles of the career which has lifted them to place. There are few parents who after such a revelation would not prefer for their sons some quiet and obscure pursuit, rather than the cares and humiliations of an office-seeker's dependent existence. Why then should the race that has just been raised to manhood be stimulated to risk all manhood is worth in the scramble for the rewards of party, instead of being taught that their happiness and respectability depend on acquiring habits of self-control, and on the practice of patient industry? Why, except to appease the morbid vanity of their great misleader, and to give PHILLIPS occasion for boasting that he did his worst to unfit them for their real duties by firing their ignorance with the hope of impossible distinctions?

This arch-agitator, respecting nothing but his own craving for notoriety, is doing the people he pretends to befriend a very serious mischief. The blacks have been made citizens before they are fit for the responsibilities of electors. It is the very deviltry of demagoguism to flatter them with the chimera that they are fit to take part in governing others. All among them of the least intelligence can see that the mass of the well-to-do white population owe their prosperity to industrious labor, and win any advancement by the aid of education. These are the lessons which any one who is really their friend would seek to impress on them. He who invites them to plunge into the excitement of political strife, and cheats their credulous helplessness with the hope of its empty prizes, deserves, as this PHILLIPS has often before deserved, the curses of the Republic. That Warwick of the blacks would make a negro Vice-President, because we should thus show to the world that his people stand in social equality with our own. If, as it is said, this pitiless egotist would die contented after seeing one of them in that office, the nation might afford to pay that price to be rid of him, were it not that it better understands the duties it owes that race, and means to shun his example by consulting both reason and conscience in dealing with them.

It is a mistake to suppose there is any logical connection between the right to vote and the right—if it be not an abuse of terms to call it so—to hold office. As the Federal law now stands, any sane, unconvicted man of 21 may vote. We have chosen to ignore intelligence as a test of the elector's fitness, and have thereby taken upon ourselves a great risk and a grievous burden. But it is absurd to conclude from this that we have done away with intelligence as a ground of fitness to be elected. Yet this is the logical basis of the demand made. Put this or that man on the ticket for the second office in the country, we are told, not because he is a fit man as well as a black one, but first because he is black, or blackish, and next because he may be fit. Turn the color argument the other way. What would be said of a nomination made because the favored man is white, leaving his qualities a secondary reason? These restless reformers would have us go back to the original meaning of the word "candidate," only substituting their own barbarous coinage of "nigrate." The colored race has been put on an equality with the white. As to holding office, what right has the white man ever had? Just this, and no more: the right to the free exercise of his toil and his talents, if he have them, by which he may build up a character for honesty and ability, and induce the community to confide in him enough to reward him with the temporary authority of office, in the trust that the duties it imposes will be well discharged. That is all that the black man has gained in this respect by emancipation. Let him set about the work with a will. Nothing else than the accomplishment of it can entitle him to present himself for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens—far less will they tolerate his preposterous claim, founded on color, to a right which they have never had—that of governing them before he has proved his ability to govern himself. There are local offices, requiring a low grade of capacity, which the negro may very possibly soon fit himself for. We see no objection to his aspiring to them, though we believe he would be far better and happier out of politics. But to thrust forward at once one of a lower race, who cannot possibly have had opportunities for the requisite training in public affairs, and the knowledge of men, to fill a high post which very few indeed, after a life-long exhibition of capacity and patriotic devotion are deemed to deserve, is the very sublimity of impudence.

The leading men of the colored race themselves make no such unreasonable claim. They understand their situation, and have no purpose to be made the catspaws of politicians. As one of their number, Major DELANY, who, in his experience as a volunteer, learned something of self-discipline and of men, very sensibly says in a letter upon the subject: "Let colored men be satisfied to take things like other men in their natural course and time, preparing themselves in every particular for local municipal positions, and they may expect to attain to some others in time."

Neither would the election of a negro as Vice-President make him or prove him to be the social equal of the white man. Social equality is an unnatural and impossible state. No right can be pleaded for it, nor can any force conquer it, nor any law impose it. It has no relation to political equality, nor does it rest upon that unprivileged right to make his way in the world, which every citizen may claim in common with every other. No man, of any color, can assert his right to be with another at the polls, or in the theatre or the cars, as authority for claiming to be helped to his soup, or to marry his daughter. Social distinctions spring from natural diversities, and are maintained by sympathies of feelings, of tastes, and pursuits. Put a dozen men and women of different characters together on a desert island, and in a week social distinctions would have marked them apart. Can any reform reduce these inborn individualities to a flat level of commonplace? Radicalism here brings up against an impassable barrier, for it cannot new create human nature. But it will make the attempt, since there is no more rest for it than for the miserable spirits who in DANTE'S Hell are whirled about forever among contending winds. It will attack individual preferences and the natural right to choose one's own associates; as it has attacked individual taste by sumptuary laws, and individual conscience by prohibitory ones. And the attack will be treated, as it will deserve to be, as the presumption of brutal insolence.

Dickens Coming Again.

The American public will learn with pleasure that their favorite among novelists and humorists is about to renew in their ears the familiar but unwearying entertainments to which he has accustomed their eyes. Mr. DICKENS' agent, Mr. DOLBY, has arrived in New-York, to make arrangements for public readings of the character which have given so much satisfaction in the highest circles of his native country. Naturally, the readings may be expected to follow at an early date in the Fall, and it is needless to say that Mr. DICKENS will meet at once with a pecuniary success and a personal reception both flattering and friendly. It is said that some uncertainty has been felt of a kindly reception to the author of *American Notes* in America. The doubt is an absurdity, as great perhaps as any of the usual misconceptions of American character exhibited by our distinguished foreign visitors. The American mind is not provincial, and has no small room for petty grudges. As a whole, its measurements and its sympathies, so far as they are in common to so large a people, are necessarily large, and adapted to the estimation of great men in their great qualities, neglecting the account of their peccadilloes. We have really forgotten all about *American Notes*, while we are thankful to Mr. DICKENS for giving us so much that we can remember and enjoy forever. He will meet with a different reception from that which he formerly experienced, not from any change in our cordiality toward himself, except as it has grown and deepened, but from the marked expansion, in every sense, which twenty years cannot pass without developing to the most careless eye in a people like ours. Positively, Mr. DICKENS will find himself a greater man here than before; relatively, much less; and yet by so much the more truly honored in our self-respecting tribute to his talents and worth, and our indifference to things that were trivial in him, and much more trifles to us.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Washington correspondents of the *Herald* and the *Tribune* must have got their highly-important news out of different pigeonholes yesterday. Both journals had dispatches about the removal of SHERIDAN, and the change of military commanders. The *Herald* announced: "The causes of this change in the programme *is said to be Gen. Grant, who favors*, it is believed, the assignment of the commanders as provided in the order of to-day." On the other side, the *Tribune*, after telling us that Gen. GRANT visited the White House, and had a long conversation with the President, adds: "It is understood *he earnestly protested against* SHERIDAN'S removal, and *tried to get the President to countermand* the order, but the latter is inexorable." The *Herald* news, it will be observed, is both "said" and "believed," while the *Tribune* news, it appears, is mostly "understood." But then, perhaps, it was the same individual who both *said* and *believed* the one, while, it may be, two or more persons *understood* the other. It is therefore hard, from the face of the dispatches, to decide upon their relative reliability. The readers of the TIMES were more fortunate, in that they had more explicit and reliable information.

We trust that the mania which recently prevailed among female railroad passengers in England for accusing their male fellow-travelers of attempting indecent or criminal assaults upon them in the cars, is not going to be introduced to this country. There might sometimes have been ground for the accusation in England, where two or three passengers are often locked up together in the small apartments of the cars, and where help cannot be obtained by the weaker party. But charges of the kind are preposterous in this country, where fifty or a hundred passengers are crowded together in each car, and where any woman, on giving the least sign that she was being indecently assaulted, would at once find a score of men springing to her relief. Yet such charges have recently been made in American Courts.

The unseemly squabble as to whether the fortune of Chief-Justice CHASE is $700,000 or $70,000, or whether on the other hand, he is poor and in straits, has brought out a statement from Mr. CHASE himself, which must be considered as settling the whole dispute. After remarking that he does "not want to be represented as particularly poor or particularly disinterested," the Ex-Secretary of the Treasury says: "I think I am worth now about *one hundred thousand dollars*. I should at any rate be quite willing to take that sum in 5.20s, and make a clear conveyance of all I have in the world to anybody who will *pay my debts*. I would willingly be worth a great deal more, if I knew of an honest way to be worth more." We trust that now the papers and politicians which have been agitating this exciting subject of public interest will be satified.

The Lowell people, it seems, have to be told by the manager when a play at their theater is played out. We recorded yesterday, an instance, it being "the second time a Lowell audience has been told to go home." This is as bad as the perplexity of poor *Christopher Sly*, the tinker, who, in the "Taming of the Shrew," found the play "a good matter surely," but was so obscure upon the "dramatic unities," and in fact so uncertain as to what it was all about, that he had to ask of those around him, "comes there any more of it?" We would respectfully suggest that playwrights should go to work and compose same easy plays, of the juvenile type, especially adapted to the comprehension of the Lowell theatre-goers. Let the main object be to show when the play is ended. For this purpose, in tragedies, any character without exception, should be mercilessly slain, while, in comedy, each act should close with a bit of concerted poetry, showing the progress of the play. If this will not do, then we must revive for Lowell the old fashion of the epilogue; and if *that* is insufficient, then a red light or other signal of departure ought to be put in front of the curtain.

Chicago files confirm the reported Democratic negotiations for buying up the *Times* of that city, because it is "damaging to the Democratic Party." Now, therefore, we suggest that the Republicans at once bid against the Democrats, to sustain the *Times*, on the same ground. In fact, it would be a good plan for the *Times* to start a competition between the managers of both parties, giving bonds that it will accept the highest bid. Sealed proposals could be handed in, and thus the contest would be perfectly fair. It is rather hard for the Chicago Democrats to be obliged to buy up their own papers, so as to stop them from doing harm; but, if it were not malicious, we must offer this for their consolation—that they will at least never be forced to buy up any of the Republican papers on the same ground, namely, that they are "damaging to the Democratic Party."

Not a few of our order-loving citizens, who are familiar with Coney Island matters, express considerable surprise that the vigilant and active Police authorities of the Forty-eighth (Brooklyn) Precinct, who made the daring raid of Sunday last upon the liquor-dealers by the seaside, should not have had their eyes opened, as yet, to the nefarious operations of a score of armed thieves and gamblers, who daily congregate upon the beach and ply their business directly under the noses of the Metropolitans who are stationed there to protect the interests of the public. May we not hope for an Order relative to Coney Island affairs from Superintendent KENNEDY?—that is, if that official is not tired issuing Specials.

MILLIGAN, the "martyr," and COFFROTH, the candidate for office, have made a discovery out in Indiana. They have found, according to their late speeches, that free schools are "pernicious," and "vipers' dens," being "averse to democracy and filled with infidelity." This is precisely what the Nashville Democratic editors and orators discovered during the late Tennessee campaign, and it is merely an echo when MILLIGAN now says, "No Democrat could trust his children in a free school." MILLIGAN and COFFROTH are shrewd fellows. They know very well that, put in competition with well educated boys, they would become very ridiculous; and that, if free schools spread, they will lose their audiences.

The gospel of marriage and maternity which the eloquent Father HYACINTHE has recently been preaching to the licentious and loose-living Parisians with such brilliancy and power, has been producing a great effect among the fashionable classes. It has induced multitudes of persons of both sexes to revise the irregular or *hetairic* relations they were maintaining with each other, and has resulted in a large crop of marriages among people who had previously ignored the ceremony. At the same time it has affected the Parisian women favorably toward children, and has resulted in a decrease of those abominable practices of infant destruction which prevail largely in all licentious cities. We are glad to hear these things of Paris. Father Hyacinthes are needed in other cities besides Paris.

The Philadelphia *North American* resorts to a very absurd theory to account for the great decrease of negroes in the State of Mississippi during the last six years—the incident upon which it founds its theory being that shown in the State Census last year, that since 1860 the white population has decreased about 10,000 and the colored people about 66,000. We are perfectly sure that if the Philadelphia theorizer had passed up or down the Mississippi River, from New-Orleans to Cairo, during the progress of the war (or, say in 1864) he would find no difficulty in accounting for the great decrease of the blacks in the State of Mississippi. The present writer examined the subject on the spot at the time mentioned, and we found that in all the river towns, from Baton Rouge to Memphis, vast swarms of negroes had taken refuge—having fled from all parts of the interior to those localities under the jurisdiction of the Government; and at scores of places we found these poor blacks rotting of disease by the hundred and thousand. In many localities the scenes were shocking and the mortality was horrible; and we are sure that no one who was cognizant of the state of things existing then and there, will find any difficulty in accounting for the decrease of blacks in the State of Mississippi, without resorting to any fanciful or diabolical theories.

What has become of that Lake Michigan serpent? The mute, inglorious monster seems to have sunk out of sight and soundings, and the adventurous boatmen who have been plying hither and thither, armed with spy-glasses and breech-loaders, over the spot where he was last seen, toil all day and catch nothing. Or, on the other hand, was it only an extra-sized fish—a Brobdingnagian specimen of the eel tribe, which was distorted into a lake leviathan in the saucer eyes of the beholders? If so, he may, for aught we know, be already caught, killed, dressed and eaten by some unsentimental fisherman. It has been philosophically observed that, if it were not for the Falls of Niagara, the Ontario wonder and the Michigan monster might be supposed to be one and the same prodigy. In like manner, but for the Lachine and Long Sault Rapids, and various shoots and shoals besides, both these marvels might be only our old Newfoundland friend, the original sea-serpent, who, disgusted perhaps with the net of cables which modern mechanism begins to weave across his feeding-grounds in the Atlantic, has begun to explore fresh-water fields and pastures new. We wish we had suggested this great serpent-question to the *savants* who lately assembled in New-Haven.

Of a very different character are the prohibitory laws of Illinois against grain gambling, and of Massachusetts against the trade in wines and liquors. The former seek to stop the dangerous tampering of a few men with the price of a universal necessity—an irregularity which can be controlled; the latter tries to compel the total disuse of articles which are universally used—an impossible achievement. The one is an assertion of the rights of the majority; the other is an assumption of rule by the minority. The prohibitionists of Massachusetts are making new preparations for a grand political fight on "the direct issue of the hour—License or Prohibition." No one who reads the TIMES need be told that we are friends of temperance, of sobriety and of order. And yet we hope the prohibitionists of Massachusetts may be defeated on the issue they have made. The directly traceable evil results of their unwise legislation are apparent all over their otherwise most admirable and well-ordered State. Increase of crime and of drunkenness, and a large unlicensed trade in the worst of fiery liquors are the natural consequences of unnatural liquor laws which do not embody the popular sentiment, the public opinion, the only real moral force in any community.

"Nobody hurt" was the consoling commentary upon the boiler explosion of the steamer *Palisade*, the other day, and therefore the appropriate moral is in danger of escaping observation. The fact is that this explosion shows the necessity of more practical legislation upon steamer-boilers. So far as concerns the accident to the Fort Lee steamer, the mere fact that her boiler was patched is nothing, as that is a perfectly legitimate and necessary method of repair, and might be true of the finest and safest boilers. Of course, however, patching can be done in cheap and unworkmanlike fashion, in which case an accident is tolerably certain to occur. How it was with the *Palisade* we cannot of course know; but it is clear from this and many similar accidents, that the present laws do not cover the possibilities of boiler explosion, and that other legislative provisions are needed. Our impression is that this particular steamer was under the ferry laws, and so escapes the United States statutes. But even as to the United States statutes, it is clear that something more than those general provisions made with an eye to the exigencies of the Mississippi or Long Island Sound, or similar great waters, is needed. The general rule, we had almost said, with boilers, is that they are worn out, while perfectness of condition is the exception. In this case, too, the boat seems to have been overcrowded. There is no reason why a 150-feet boat should carry a number of passengers quite enough to occupy a 200-feet boat. Positive rules against overcrowding ought to be made and enforced. Had the accident occurred a few minutes later, away from the wharf, a terrible loss of life would have ensued.

CASTE IN THE CAROLINAS.

A Colored Girl Flogged by a Crowd of Men—Trial and Sentence of the Perpetrators by Court-martial—A Steamboat Captain Fined for refusing to Carry a Colored Passenger.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

A copy of Major-Gen. SICKLES' order No. 75, dated Charleston, Aug. 17, has just been received in Washington, by which it appears that certain parties, citizens of North Carolina, were tried before the Post Court of Plymouth, in that State, on the charge first of riotous conduct, one specification and charges second, of assault and battery—specification. The following is a copy of the specification, common in substance to all the cases, except that of SAUNDERS: In this that the said defendants did in accordance with the decision of an unlawful assemblage of persons at or near Harmon's Cross Roads, did take one PHILLIS RUFFIN, colored, from a school house to some woods near by, where one hundred and forty-six lashes, more or less, were inflicted upon her person, and that said defendants did inflict a portion of said blows or lashes. The defendant, SAUNDERS, was found guilty of assault and battery in whipping a negro girl and boy, and sentenced to be confined at hard labor for one month, and pay a fine of $20. The remaining accused were found guilty by the Court and sentenced respectively as follows: ABRAM JENKINS, Justice of the Peace, guilty of the specification to the second charge, and guilty of aiding and abetting the assault and battery, was sentenced to be removed from his office as magistrate, confined at hard labor for one month, and pay a fine of $25. Six other parties concerned in the same transaction were severally sentenced to one or three months' confinement at hard labor, and to pay a fine of $15 or $25. The order concludes as follows:

The evidence in the foregoing cases discloses a deed of lawless and inhuman violence. It appears that a daughter of one of the prisoners having attempted to beat a young colored girl, met with resistance, which became successful, and resulted in the chastisement of the white by the black. This unlooked-for reversal of a long-accustomed relation filled the neighborhood with consternation and rage. Couriers passed to and fro from farm to farm inflaming the temper of the people and concerting measures to produce a terror among the negroes. A meeting of citizens was convened at a school-house, near the residence of the parties; the accused was among those assembled. The magistrate, JENKINS, was invited to lend the sanction of his presence and did so. PHILLIS, the young freedwoman, was sent for and dragged before this self-constituted conclave of angry men whom she had been accustomed from infancy to call masters, some of whom she now heard urging her incarceration, while one swore she should be hung, and all agreed that she must be imprisoned or whipped. The frightened girl exclaimed that she would sooner be whipped than go to jail. This was taken for the expression of assent which they desired. Some sort of writing was drawn up, called an indenture, by which PHILLIS having signed it, was made to bind herself as an apprentice to one Mrs. HARMON, who thereupon consented that her so-called ward should be flogged. Quite enough was thought to have been thus conceded to the mockery of legal formalities, and the impatient assemblage, consisting of all the prisoners who have been convicted, except the magistrate, hastened to execute the penalty awarded. PHILLIS was conducted into an adjacent wood, where, at a spot some sixty yards remote from any road, she was halted and told to take down her dress; she not obeying with alacrity, one of the prisoners snatched it from her shoulders. Stripped to her waist, except of her chemise, she was then whipped by five of these men in succession, by whom, according to the testimony of one of them, one hundred and twenty-six lashes were inflicted upon her half-naked body, with rods three feet long and one-half to three-eighths of an inch thick. Her garment was cut through and through; blood ran from the wales raised on her lacerated back. One gash in her flesh three days after showed four inches in length. The heavy blows fell upon her person at random; she was pushed, she was pulled; she was kicked in the abdomen, till at last it seems that one of the accused, an applauding bystander, not utterly insensible to the sufferings and sex of the wretched victim, was so far touched by the spectacle of her torture that the cry was wrung from him, "Boys, don't hurt her breast." Having satisfied their savage vengeance, her tormentors, fatigued by their exertions, withdrew, not however without considering the proposal of one of their number, to return and give her ten more lashes each to stop her screaming. Finally, the poor child, wounded and groaning, was permitted to make her way to the house of her mistress, where for days she suffered, scarcely able to crawl to her unremitted task, or even to wear her clothes without pain.

In the revolting crime thus briefly outlined, all of the prisoners are shown to have been eager participants. In the interest of outraged justice it is to be deplored that the perpetrators have been adjudged to undergo punishment so inadequate to the enormity of their offence.

The proceedings and findings are approved, and in view of the delay which would result from revision, the sentences are approved and the common jail at Plymouth is designated as the place of confinement.

The Commander of the Post of Plymouth will see that the sentences are executed.

The following order was received in Washington to-day:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DIVISION,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—Before a Post Court convened at the Citadel, Charleston, S. C., July 30, 1867, pursuant to authority from these headquarters, and of which Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. B. CLITZ is President, was arraigned and tried W. F. MCNELTY, Captain of the steamer *Pilot Boy*. Charge, violation of paragraph eight, General Orders No. 32. Specification, in this, that W. F. MCNELTY, Captain of the steamer *Pilot Boy*, did refuse to grant a first-class ticket and passage to Miss FRANCIS ROLLIN, from Charleston to Beaufort, S. C., on his steamer, because of caste of color.

All this at Charleston, S. C., Monday, July 22, 1867.

Plea, Not guilty; finding, Guilty.

Sentence—To pay a fine of $250.

The evidence in this case shows that on the 22d of July, 1867, the complainant, a respectable female, was, because of her color, refused a cabin passage by the accused, who is the Captain of the steamer *Pilot Boy*, a boat plying as a common carrier between ports in this military district.

It was conceded on the trial that a general rule, enforcing this discrimination, had been maintained on board the boat commanded by the accused.

The guilt of the offender in thus willfully disregarding the provisions of paragraph 8 of General Orders No. 32, prohibiting such unlawful distinctions is confessed and proved.

So long as the laws imposed civil and political disabilities, because of servitude or color, common carriers were permitted to enforce the same discrimination among passengers.

Such disabilities and usages have ceased with Slavery to have any legal sanction whatever.

Whatever belongs of common right to citizens they must be protected in, and as necessarily follows the recognition of the blacks as citizens, they must be protected in whatever of common right belongs to them.

The obligation of a common carrier is defined by jurist authority, as follows:

"If he carry passengers he must receive all who offer and treat all alike, unless there be actual and sufficient reason for the distinction, as in the filthy appearance, dangerous condition, or misconduct of a passenger." (Parsons on Mercantile Affairs, Page 207.)

The observance of this rule has been enjoined by orders from these Headquarters, duly published for the information and guidance of all concerned; and violations of the regulations thus established must be appropriately punished.

The proceedings, finding and sentence are approved.

By command of Major-Gen.
DANIEL E. SICKLES.

(Official.) J. W. CLOUS, Captain Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. G.

Conflict of Authority in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The *Journal* of Saturday says: We hear that United States Marshal GOODLOE, acting under orders from Washington City, has ordered Deputy United States Marshal NEFF, of this place, to execute the process of the Circuit Court of the United States, heretofore stopped by order of the military, with instructions to forward the name of any officer interfering, in order that he may be prosecuted under the criminal law of the United States.

Col. FRANK, the Post Commander, acting under orders from the District Headquarters, had again interfered to prevent the execution of the process, as being in violation of General Order No. 10.

WASHINGTON NEWS

The Removal of Major-General Sheridan.

Official Orders of the President and General Grant.

Gen. Thomas to Command the Fifth District.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The General Order relieving SHERIDAN and transferring Gens. THOMAS and HANCOCK, was promulgated by Gen. GRANT to-day, as these dispatches indicated last night. Particular attention is directed to paragraph five of the instructions. That the position of Gen. GRANT on this matter should not be misunderstood by the country, it is proper to state that, when he was apprized by the President that it was his intention to remove Gen. SHERIDAN, he sent Mr. JOHNSON an earnestly-written remonstrance against the act, and yesterday, before complying with the order relieving Gen. SHERIDAN, he sent the President a letter disapproving the act in very emphatic language. Neither of these protests, of course, are likely to see light at present. Their publication is a matter resting entirely with the President, in whose possession they remain. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped Mr. JOHNSON may see the propriety of letting the country read Gen. GRANT's opinion upon these two important acts.

The following are the official orders:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 77.—*First*—The following orders have been received from the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS is hereby assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the Act of Congress passed on the 2d day of March, 1867.

Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Major-Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK is assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland.

The Secretary of War *ad interim* will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Second—In pursuance of the foregoing order of the President of the United States, Maj.-Gen. G. H. THOMAS will, on receipt of the order, turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed to New-Orleans, La., to relieve Maj.-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN of the command of the Fifth Military District.

Third—Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, on being relieved from the command of the Fifth Military District by Major-Gen. G. H. THOMAS, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and will relieve Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK in the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Fourth—Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, on being relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri by Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and will assume command of the Department of the Cumberland.

Fifth—Major-Gen. G. H. THOMAS will continue to execute all orders he may find in force in the Fifth Military District at the time of his assuming command of it, unless authorized by the General of the army to annul, alter, or modify them.

Sixth—Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, before relieving Major-Gen. HANCOCK, will report at these headquarters.

By command of Gen. GRANT.

Official: E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE BRADLEY-FISHER AFFAIR.

The Bar meeting called for to-day to consider the BRADLEY-FISHER affair was largely attended. The following resolution, one of a series which were adopted, expresses the sentiments and purpose of the meeting:

Resolved, That the rights and privileges of the Bar should be at all times properly maintained. But it is a grave error to regard them as independent or absolute, or to presume that they can be upheld by austerity of demeanor, or by personal vituperation or physical violence. Their best and only true support will be found in the firmness of moral courage, in the dignity of cultured minds and in the decorum of refined and cultivated manners; nor will a wise use of these means ever fail to secure the esteem of Courts, and to prevent "altercations" or collisions between the Bench and the Bar.

THE TURKISH MINISTER.

The Turkish Minister, M. BLACQUE, paid his respects to Mr. SEWARD to-day. He will be presented to the President on Friday.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

It is extremely probable that Gen. HOWARD will shortly be relieved from duty as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and mustered out of his volunteer rank, which will leave him Brigadier-General in the regular army. An officer not higher in rank than Colonel, will probably be assigned to the Bureau. The name of GORDON GRANGER is prominently mentioned. He is Colonel of one of the new infantry regiments, but has never yet joined his command.

APPRENTICES IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

The question of the employment of apprentices at the Government printing office, which has threatened to result in a strike, is likely to be adjusted without difficulty. The Superintendent of Public Printing will probably be allowed to manage his business in his own way.

REVENUE SEIZURES.

The Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, made a raid upon cigar dealers yesterday for violations of that section of the revenue act which imposes a penalty for having in their possession any cigar box with the stamp thereupon uncanceled. Some five hundred boxes with uncanceled stamps were seized, and a number of arrests were made.

THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Before the Maryland Constitutional Convention adjourned it struck out of the existing declaration of rights the first article, as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. That we hold it to be self-evident that all men are created equally free; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and enjoyment of the proceeds of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness."

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted to the United States Surveyor-General at San Francisco, for delivery to the party entitled, a patent for the private land claim in California called Los Meganos, in favor of ALICE MARSH. The patent covers 13,316 acres in Contra Costa County, about twenty miles west from Stockton. Under the sixth section of the Act of Congress, approved July 26, 1866, "granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public land, and for other purposes," the question has been presented as to the steps requisite to be taken by adverse claimants to a mine, in order to stop proceedings, and prevent the issue of a patent until the contrary is determined by the Courts. On that question Commissioner WILSON has ruled, that it will be necessary in such cases for the contestant to file with the Register and Receiver a statement showing the correct description of the mine the title to which is in dispute, also the extent of the premises in conflict, and should the statement be sustained by satisfactory proof, these officers are authorized to stay further proceedings until final adjustment shall have been had in the Courts of law. Adverse claimants are not required by law or instructions from the General Land Office to make applications for patents, nor to incur the expense of surveying and advertising in order to warrant a stay of proceedings. These applications supported by proper testimony showing interest in the conflicting claims, are deemed sufficient authority to the Registers and Receivers for a stay of further proceedings, yet the adverse showing must be filed before the expiration of the ninety days' notice. When thus filed, the Surveyor-General will refrain from ordering a survey of the claim in controversy until the contest is finally adjudicated by the judicial tribunals. In case the adjudication is favorable to the original claimant, then the survey is to be made on application by him to the Surveyor-General; but if the adverse claimant is sustained by the Court and desires a patent, in that event he must file in the local Land Office regular application for a survey and patent to the extent of his claim; or, if he so desire, he need take no steps in that direction, should there exist no adverse interests to the premises.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ONEIDA.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Commander J. B. CREIGHTON, of the United States steamer *Oneida*, announcing the arrival of that steamer at Porto Grande, Island of St. Vincent, on the 27th of June; officers and crew all well. He announced that he would sail on July 1 for Rio Janeiro.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Secretary BROWNING, who was taken sick with a congestive chill yesterday, was somewhat better to-day, but unable to leave his bed.

The Turkish Minister had an interview with Secretary SEWARD to-day, and will be presented to the President probably next Friday.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, Depot Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, has been ordered to Omaha. Gen. John C. McFerran has been ordered to relieve Gen. Tompkins. Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M. in charge of the Burial Corps, has been ordered to Richmond to relieve Gen. Blunt, Quartermaster of that district. Brevet-Col. E. H. Luddington has been ordered to proceed with Gen. Totten on an expedition to inspect the Atlantic fortifications. Brevet Col. M. J. Luddington, for some time past Chief Quartermaster in the Department of Washington, has been ordered to New-Mexico. Major Francis J. Crilley has been ordered to Philadelphia. Brevet Major H. A. Royce, Chief of the Eighth Division of the Quartermaster-General's Office, and Lieut.-Col. Paine, A. Q. M., have been mustered out and honorably discharged. Col. H. Clay Wood has been ordered to Russian America with Gen. Rousseau. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Howell has been ordered to report to Gen. Ingalls in New-York City. Col. C. W. Foster, A. A. G., has been ordered to report to the Commander of the Fifth Military District.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Fifty-fourth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock, and several petitions were presented and referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. CHURCH—That the report of the Committee on State Finances and the Committee on Canals be made the special order for Tuesday next, and for every day thereafter until disposed of. Adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CANALS.

The Committee on Canals report they have taken into consideration the various subjects referred to them, and with exceptions as to detail, which will be stated, concur in the following. [Here follows the first part of the report, Doc. 67, as published in our paper of Aug. 10.]

The Committee then proceed to state that in view of the great importance of the subjects thus considered, they present a statement of the reasons which have governed their action in submitting the article as published for adoption by the Convention.

The Committee assume that the canals are to remain the property of the State. Such was the determination of the Convention of 1846. The people ratified that decision by adopting the present Constitution. That expression was renewed in the amendment of 1854. The unanimous report of the Committee of Finance, just submitted, recommends the reënactment of the prohibition contained in the present Constitution, and in that they entirely concur. With respect to the resolution as to the expediency of providing by an amendment to the Constitution for the leasing for a term of years the Champlain Canal or any other of the lateral State canals, they are of the opinion no such disposition is practicable. The lateral canals should be treated as part of the entire system which as a whole is self-sustaining, and highly remunerative to the State, and no part of the same can be abandoned without doing injustice to localities, and incurring the serious and mental displeasure of large portions of the people. A majority of the railroads constructed in the same localities have proved non-paying—yet no one in those sections would tolerate the idea of abandonment.

Assuming the canals are to remain State property, the question arises as to what shall be the future policy of the State in regard to this vast system of internal navigation and commerce with other States, through their agency. * * To adopt a system which will prevent their further improvement out of their own earnings would be the height of financial folly, and inexcusable. The Committee devoted much time to the consideration of the question as to what improvements are necessary, and whether the revenues will be sufficient for the purpose of such improvements, without resort to taxation and abandonment of the existing Constitution. It appears in the enlargement of the Erie Canal, about 70 miles of the Eastern Section were constructed with what are termed "wall benches," and is from 6 to 10 feet narrower on the bottom than the remainder of the channel. The reverse should be the case, and the eastern, the wider portion to accommodate the accumulation of boats as they come in from the other canals and approach the Hudson River. The removal of the wall-benches is indispensable to secure the full navigable capacity of the Erie Canal. The locks on the Erie, Oswego and Cayuga, and Seneca Canals do not furnish to the canals more than one-quarter of such navigable capacity. The locks will not admit of the passage of boats carrying over about 200 tons, and for considerable portions of the season of navigation they are not sufficient to accommodate the business now offered. Returns show that not over 75 or 80 per cent. of the capacity of the locks has yet been reached; but such returns and estimates are fallacious in practice. By the mode in which business is now done, the locks are taxed during the season from harvest to near the close of navigation to their full capacity, and at times beyond that.

To obviate all the difficulties it is proposed to construct a single tier of locks of sufficient size to pass boats 28 feet in width and 200 feet in length, capable of carrying 600 tons. The boats now in use can be passed through such locks with the same facility as do those at present. The materials, when they are double locks, are nearly, perhaps quite, sufficient for the new structures. Carriers will be enabled to take freight at reduced prices, and steam can be used as a propelling power. To do an equal amount of business the number of lockages will be diminished. The change will diminish the cost of transportation, give to the public the full use of the enlarged channel of the canals, and secure to us the rapidly increasing commerce of the West and Northwest. Already other avenues are opening, and unless we act promptly and wisely the flood may pass in other directions. We must depend on this commerce for our future revenues. The history of canal transportation abundantly proves this. In 1837 there were only 56,255 tons from the West reaching tidewater, while from within the State the quantity was 321,251 tons. In 1866 from within had diminished to 287,948 tons, while that from the rest had increased to 2,235,716 tons—the largest ever received except in 1862 and 1863. With these exceptions the increase has been gradual from the opening of the Erie Canal to the present time, as is shown by figures giving the tonnage passed from 1837 to 1866. So the statistics show a like gratifying increase upon the tonnage of all the canals during the same period. In 1837 there were carried on all the canals 1,171,296 tons, valued at $55,809,288, producing a revenue for tolls of $1,292,623, while in 1866 the amount was 5,775,220 tons, valued at $270,963,676, producing a revenue of $4,436,639. In 1866 3,305,607 tons reached tidewater from the Erie and Champlain Canals. This was more than the foreign exports or imports at the City of New-York.

The increasing demands for more ample facilities of transportation require an increased capacity of the locks and aqueducts, and the removal of the wall benches. The suggestion that the increasing business can be accommodated by the construction of railroads is entirely impracticable. What can be done with all this property when transported to New-York by rail? The Atlantic Docks and the immense expenditure which has been made to furnish facilities for this commerce by water—what is to be done with those? The increased expense by rail is another objection. The actual cost to the railroad from Buffalo to New-York for the past three years, as appears by returns made in behalf of the New-York Railroad Company, has been double all the carriage on the Erie Canal, and in excess of the water-charges from Chicago to New-York. [Here follow tables to prove this statement.] Figures all show that the cost of repairs on railroads has been 10 per cent. of the cost of the road, while the cost of superintendence and repairs on the Erie Canal, with all the waste of money which has occurred, is only about 1-10th of that sum, or less than 1 per cent.

It will be an unfortunate day for the people of this State when they adopt and act upon the idea that the canals have "fulfilled their mission." The Central Road taxed itself to the utmost in the carrying of freight during the season, and yet only about one-fifth of that taken by the canals could be cared for. The entire cost of all the feeders and canals was $20,093,502 25, while the entire income and interest has been $202,619,510 08—leaving the canals debtor only $7,473,992 27. The canals proposed to be improved are creditors to the amount of over $38,000,000. The estimated cost for enlarging the locks is $4,000,000.

An experienced Government engineer thinks the cost will not be more than stated, or for all of the contemplated improvements as follows:

For Champlain Canal	$300,000
Enlarging locks	4,000,000
Enlarging acqueducts	300,000
Additional water and basins	400,000
Removal of wall benches	1,644,314
Total	$6,644,314

The Canal debts, payment of which has been provided for, are as follows:

Canal debt of 1846	$3,265,000
Canal enlargement debt	10,807,000
Floating debt	1,700,000
Total	$15,772,000

The following plan is submitted to meet all the obligations of the Canal debt, as well as such as are suggested to be made for improvements:

Cash on May 1, 1867, as stated by the Auditor	$2,010,734 35
Interest of do. for January, 1868	53,619 58
Net receipts for 1867 .... $3,000,000	
Less interest on Canal debt from April, '67, to Jan., 68....$684,858 75	
Less interest on General Fund Oct., '66, to Jan., '68...... 403,022 90—1,087,881 69	1,912,118 31
Balance, Jan., 1868	$3,976,474 24
Balance, Jan. 1, 1868	$3,976,472 24
Interest, one year, at 4 per cent	159,058 89
Net tolls of 1868, $3,000,000, less interest on General Fund and other ways, as well as principal, due Oct. 1, 1868	1,510,649 15
Balance due Jan., 1869	$5,616,180 28
Interest, one year, at 4 per cent	225,847 21
Net tolls for 1869, less interest on the General Fund and Canal Debt	1,772,286 75
Balance Jan. 1, 1870	$7,644,314 24
Appropriated for canals, as before stated	6,644,314 24
Balance	$1,000,000 00
Interest one year, Jan. 1871	40,000 00
Net toll for 1870, less interest on debts	1,777,286 65
Balance Jan., 1871	$2,760,286 65
Interest one year	110,411 47
Net toll for 1861, less interest on debts	$1,730,136 65
Balance for 1872	$4,650,834 77
Interest six months	93,016 70
Total	$4,743,851 47
Principal of Canal debt, July, 1871	2,800,000 00
Balance	$1,943,851 47
Interest six months	38,877 03
Net tolls for 1872, less interest on debts	$1,864,136 65
Total	$3,846,865 15
Principal canal debt in 1873	1,000,000 00
Balance, January, 1873	$2,846,865 15
Interest 6 months	56,937 30
Total	$2,903,802 45
Principal canal debt, July 31, 1873	2,750 00
	$153,802 45
Interest on do. 6 months	3,076 05
Net tolls for 1873, less interest	2,113,581 65
Total	$2,270,460 15
Principal Canal debt, Nov. 1, 1873	2,250,000 00
	20,460 15
Borrow at 6 per cent. Jan. 1, for three years	4,500,000 00
	3,520,460 15
Canal debt, Jan. 1, 1874	3,000,000 00
Balance on hand January, 1874	520,460 15
Interest 6 months to Juuly, 1874	20,818 41
Net tolls for 1874, less interest, debts, &c.	2,282,331 65
Total	$2,823,610 21
Principal, Oct. 1, 1875	2,250,000 00
Balance Jan. 1, 1875	$573,610 21
Interest one year	22,944 41
Netted from tolls, 1875	2,383,581 65
Total	$2,980,136 27
Principal due Oct. 1, 1875	500,000 00
Total	$2,480,136 27
Interest for 1875	99,205 45
Netted from tolls, 1876	2,413,581 65
Jan. 1, 1867, total	$4,992,923 37
Loan made Jan. 1, 1874	3,500,000 00
Total	$1,492,923 37
Netted from tolls, 1877	1,728,081 65
Balance January, 1868	$3,280,721 95
Interest for 1868	131,228 88
Netted from 1878, after paying debts, &c., &c	265,561 65
Total	$6,068,512 48
Principal of general fund debt in 1879	5,636,622 22
Total	$431,890 26

Should the annual revenues increase at the rate expected, the loans cared for will not become necessary, but the debt will have been paid by the year 1877. It will be observed the above proposed to supersede the State tax to pay the interest on the floating debt, and to that extent relieve the people. The capacity to accommodate forwarders will do far more to attract tonnage to the canals than any adjustment of tolls which may be made.

The experiment of a reduction of tolls in 1858 resulted in no substantial increase, while the State lost $1,998,966.

In considering the subject of the management and care of the canals, the Commissioners think that a concentration of power, and a clearly-defined responsibility, furnish the surest guarantees for a more economical and efficient administration, and this may be secured by placing them under the charge of a single superintendent, with assistants—such superintendent to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and approval of the Senate.

The Committee oppose giving the revenues of the canals for the payment of bounty and war debts, and furnish arguments in support of their position.

The question of imposing tolls on railroad corporations and compelling uniform rate of freight is considered as more proper to be referred for legislative action.

All of which is respectfully submitted, &c., &c.

Mr. CHAMPLAIN, from same committee, presented a minority report, submitting that he wholly dissents from the article reported, so far as the same refers to the management of the canals and the financial policy to be inaugurated.

Messrs. SEYMOUR and BERGEN, from the same Committee, submitted that they agree with the majority in the opinion that there are great and radical defects in the system of superintendence, and care of the canals of the State. To remedy the evils they unite in recommending the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Works, associated with four assistants—but desire him elected by the people, and such Superintendent to have power to appoint his four assistants. Such officer to continue in office for eight years at a salary to be fixed by the Legislature.

The Committee appointed Aug. 8 to inquire into the capacity of the canals as they now exist, and when the improvements contemplated are made, made a lengthy report to-day. Their conclusions may be summed up as follows: They are of the opinion that 3,000,000 of tons annually eastward is the full extent of the Erie Canal with the present locks, while with the proposed ones, and of one tier only, the capacity will be largely increased, and with the addition of steam, trebled; that the prism of the canal is well adapted to boats 200 feet long and 23 feet wide, when improved as proposed by the Committee on Canals.

(Signed) E. S. PROSSER, JAMES A. BELL, A. B. TAPPEN.

Mr. PROSSER presented the testimony taken by a sub-committee with reference to the present capacity of the canals.

Mr. CHAMPLAIN presented a minority report dissenting from the conclusions of the Committee relative to the canal financial policy.

Mr. SEYMOUR presented another minority report relative to the management of the canals.

Mr. MAGEE said he regretted that he was compelled to dissent from the conclusions of the Canal Committee, and he would present his views at length at some future time.

Mr. BECKWITH also dissented from the conclusions arrived at by the Committee.

BANKING AND CORPORATIONS.

The Convention then went into the Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Banking and Corporations.

The pending question was on the amendment prohibiting the consolidation of railroad corporations where the aggregate capital exceeds $2,000,000.

Mr. ROBERTSON opposed the amendment.

Mr. CURTIS advocated its adoption.

Mr. EVARTS thought such an amendment should not be placed in the Constitution.

Mr. DUGANNE opposed the amendment.

Mr. CONGER moved to amend: The transportation of passengers and freight through and from any railroad crossing, or uniting with any other railroad in the State, on just and equal terms of compensation, shall be secured by law. Lost.

Mr. VAN CAMPEN moved to amend so as to prohibit the consolidation of parallel or competing lines, and providing that no continuous lines shall be consolidated except by general laws.

Mr. DALY favored this proposition.

Mr. J. BROOKS hoped Mr. VAN CAMPEN's amendment would be accepted.

Mr. BEADLE earnestly opposed any constitutional provisions calculated to injure the appreciation of capital that would result in the public good.

Mr. PRICE was in favor of the amendment proposed by Mr. A. J. PARKER.

Mr. LAPHAM thought it wise to make provision against the overshadowing power of corporations and the influence of great monopolies.

Mr. VAN CAMPEN's amendment was lost. Yeas 40, nays 47.

Mr. A. J. PARKER's amendment prohibiting the consolidation of railroad corporations, where the aggregate capital shall exceed $20,000,000, was adopted. Yeas 49, nays 44.

Mr. BELL moved to amend as follows: The capital stock of all corporations organized under the provisions of this article shall be fully paid up in cash, and all such corporations now existing or that may hereafter be formed shall be required to make annual statements to the Secretary of State, showing in detail their assets and liabilities and their income and expenditures. Lost.

Mr. MONELL moved to amend as follows: Provision shall be made by law requiring all corporations created by special act since the 1st day of January, 1830, to form under such general laws as now are or which hereafter may be passed. Lost.

Mr. OPDYKE moved to strike out the following: The Legislature shall have no power to pass any law sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments by any person or corporation.

Mr. GREELEY moved to substitute the following: The Legislature shall have no power to impair the obligation of contracts, nor to legalize the violation of any contract, whether by a corporation, a partnership, or by a natural person. Lost.

Mr. OPDYKE's motion to strike out was lost.

Mr. GERRY moved to amend, as follows: When there is no agreement for a different rate of interest of money the same shall be at such rate as may be by law provided, but the Legislature shall not restrict the right of parties to contract for payment and receipt of any rate of interest. Lost.

Mr. GARVIN moved to amend, as follows: In case of the insolvency of any bank or banking association the bill-holders thereof shall be entitled to preference on payments over all other creditors of such banks or associations. Adopted.

Mr. OPDYKE moved the following substitute: No bank of issue shall be hereafter established under the authority of this State.

The Convention here took a recess until 7½ o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7:30 o'clock.

The pending question was on the amendment offered by Mr. OPDYKE, prohibiting the Legislature from hereafter creating any bank of issue. Lost.

Mr. GERRY moved to amend so that stockholders in any corporation shall only be liable to the amount of the stock held by them. Lost.

Mr. BEADLE moved to amend as follows: "The stockholders in every corporation, and joint stock association for banking purposes issuing bank notes, or any kind of paper credits to circulate as money, shall be individually liable to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in any such corporation or association for all its debts and liabilities of every kind." Adopted.

Mr. CHESEBRO moved to amend so that the stockholders of every banking institution or corporation transacting business in this State shall be individually and personally liable for his proportion of all debts and liabilities of such institution or corporation. Lost.

Mr. PAIGE moved to amend by adding the following additional section: "The Legislature shall pass laws providing a scheme or plan which will, so far as practicable, secure an equal representation to all the stock or stockholders of such corporations in respect to the number of shares of stock owned by them respectively, and a direct personal representation to each of the said stock, or shareholders in the Board of Directors, Trustees or Managers of their respective corporations."

Mr. FIELD moved the following substitute for Mr. PAIGE's amendment: "The Legislature shall provide by law that all corporations composed of shareholders shall be required to so conduct their elections of Directors as to enable such number of shares to elect a Director as bears to the whole number of shares represented at the election the same ratio as ninety bears to the number of Directors to be chosen." Lost.

Mr. PAIGE's amendment was lost, only 29 voting in its favor.

The Committee of the Whole then rose, and reported the article on banking and corporations to the Convention, and it was referred to the Committee of Revision.

Mr. SCHELL moved to reconsider the vote referring the article to the Committee on Revision, but it was not entertained.

Mr. WEED said such a motion would be in order to-morrow morning, and moved to adjourn. Carried.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

AFFAIRS ON THE PLAINS.

Fort Hays Surrounded by Indians—Work Stopped on the Pacific Railroad—Large Quantities of Stock Stolen by Indians—An Expedition Sent Against Them.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FORT HAYS, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The Indians are all around us and very troublesome. Work has been stopped on the railroad beyond this point for the last week. The Indians have been firing at every person venturing beyond the fort, and have succeeded in taking a great deal of stock. To-day a strong expedition has left this fort against them, composed of 300 men of the Volunteer Kansas Cavalry and thirty regular troops, Capt. ARMES. The expedition designs striking some of the Indian villages on the Saline River, ten days' march from here. No wagons are taken, and the troops go prepared to move rapidly. More troops are demanded here, or the Territory will have to be abandoned. The commanding officer of this fort is completely crippled, being surrounded by savages and having hardly a corporal's guard of men.

Fight Between Pawnees and Cheyennes—Pawnees Victorious.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The battle reported, from Omaha, as having taken place between 200 Pawnee scouts and a large number of Sioux, turns out to have been a fight between 50 Pawnees and 100 Cheyenes, at Plum Creek, in which the Pawnees took fifteen scalps, and captured forty head of cattle and two prisoners. Many Cheyennes are supposed to have been killed and wounded but carried off by their comrades. The Pawnees are now south of the Platte River hunting Cheyenes. Seven Indians were killed by lightning at the Yanktown Agency on the 10th inst. The Sioux and Crows had a battle near Fort Stevenson, in which the latter were victorious. Several were killed on both sides.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Shipment of Treasure by the Sacramento—Crops in Oregon—Indian Troubles in Idaho.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 19.

The steamship *Sacramento*, for Panama to-day, took only $287,422 in treasure, nearly all for New-York, the smallest shipment in two years.

The political canvass throughout the State is the most active that has been known for many years.

The demand for gold for duties last week was $214,009.

There have been no fresh arrivals lately. There are 64 vessels now in this port, exclusive of schooners and domestic coasters, and 80 per cent. of the tonnage is already under engagement. Grain and Wheat are still coming forward freely.

Rev. Dr. STEBBINS yesterday inaugurated religious services in the theatre. He had an immense audience, and preached a "broad church" sermon.

The steamer *Continental* has arrived from Oregon. Advices from that State represent that the general crops are good. The hay crop is deficient. The experiments in raising flax have resulted very successfully.

Gen. CROOKS had two engagements with the Indians last week in the Puebla Mountains, in Idaho Territory, routing them with the aid of friendly savages. The Arizona Indians are plundering and murdering as badly as ever.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The steamship *Continental*, from Portland, brought $110,000 in treasure.

The steamship *Active*, which sailed from Victoria for this port, last evening, has on board $202,000 in gold from the north mines.

The ship *Der West* took out for Hong Kong gold and silver to the value of $385,000.

The Mexicans in California will issue a manifest approving the execution of MAXIMILIAN.

Wheat, $1 75@$1 80. Legal tenders, 71⅜@72.

Registration in North and South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

There were 102 persons registered to-day, of whom 42 were whites and 60 colored.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

Registration in the Second Ward was continued to-day, the result being 85 whites, 68 blacks. Total for two days, 143 whites, 281 blacks.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

Three hundred and sixty-one persons were registered to-day, of whom 227 were whites and 134 colored.

Death of a Physician in Boston—Arrest of a Mail Robber.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

Dr. J. MASON WARREN, a well-known surgeon and physician in this city, died at his residence in Park-street yesterday.

A man giving his name as WILLIAM ALLEN, was arrested on the steamer *New-England*, from St. John, N. B., this afternoon, for cutting open the St. John mail-bag, and attempting to steal the contents.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans and Galveston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

There were twelve deaths from yellow fever in this city on Sunday evening and yesterday. There were also two cases of cholera. The daily average at New-Iberia, La., since the appearance of the fever, has been four deaths, out of a population of 4,000.

GALVESTON, Texas, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

A. M. CLEGG and Mrs. Capt. W. TALBERT of New-York, were among the interments to-day.

The death of THEODORE MIX was erroneously reported yesterday.

There were thirty interments on Monday.

Distressing Casualty in New-Hampshire.

DOVER, N. H., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

Yesterday morning a party of eleven persons started in a boat for an island in Bow Lake, in Strafford, N. H., to pick berries. The boat was capsized and the following-named persons were drowned: Mrs. JEREMIAH DAVIS and daughter, two daughters of Mr. JOHN DAY, a daughter of Mr. ALFRED PENDAR and a daughter of Mr. THOMAS GRAY.

The bodies have been recovered.

Suicide of a Clergyman in Richmond, Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

Rev. MARK P. LADD, a representative to the General Assembly from Worcester, committed suicide by hanging at Richmond, Vt., on Saturday. He was in independent circumstances. The Coroner's verdict was suicide from insanity.

Civil Rights in Texas.

GALVESTON, Texas, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

An order has been issued forbidding distinction by railroads and other chartered companies, which are common carriers, in relation to passengers, on account of color, race, or previous condition.

Appointment of Sheriff at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

A. B. HALL, of Harris County, has been appointed Sheriff, *vice* PROUDFOOT, who absconded.

A Brilliant Meteor.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CLARENDON SPRINGS, Vt., Monday, Aug. 19, 1867.

About 10 o'clock this evening a most brilliant and magnificent meteor was witnessed by many persons in this vicinity.

It started from a point not far below the zenith and passed swiftly down the western sky toward the horizon. Its appearance was that of a large ball of yellow fire, and its brilliancy was so intense that as it passed the whole landscape was lighted up as by a vivid flash of lightning.

MR. H. W. BEECHER'S RELIGIOUS VIEWS.—The *Examiner & Chronicle* of this week publishes a very interesting sermon by Mr. BEECHER, preached just before his Summer vacation, in which he makes a very explicit statement of his religious views. He said in conclusion:

"For twenty years I have unfolded the truth among you, and not without results, I know; and those results have been due, not to a good understanding, not to versatility, not to imagination, not to playing with men's sympathies and tastes, but to the fact that down deeper than everything else, I believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. I have not made that belief ostensible in words, perhaps, as many do; but it is that which has constituted the power of my ministry."

Official Proof From Paris.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT.

STEINWAY & SONS are enabled positively to announce that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

this medal being distinctly classified first, over all other American exhibitors. In proof of which the following

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE

of the President and members of the International Jury on Musical Instruments is annexed:

PARIS, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition.

First on the list in Class X.

MELINET, President of International Jury.

GEORGES KASTNER, AMBROISE THOMAS, ED. HANSLICK, F. A. GEVAERT, J. SCHIEDMAYER, } Members of the International Jury.

The original certificate, together with "the official catalogue of awards," in which the name of STEINWAY & SONS is recorded *first* on the list, can be seen at their WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL, new numbers 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Sentinels for Safety.

There is in the blood an independent faculty of sensation, which gives expression by pain and inflammation when foreign matters are present. Hence pain and inflammation mean self-protection, and are sentinels for the body's safety.

Aid the blood by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, to take out foreign matters (impurities), and your pain, inflammation and sickness will often be only an affair of a few hours.

Miss Consardin, of Reading, Schuyler Co., N. Y., was cured of CONTRACTION OF THE ARM of over a year's standing by less than a dollar's worth of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. The arm was entirely useless for over a year.

Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Silver Plated Ware.

ICE PITCHERS, TEA SETS, COFFEE URNS, CASTORS, &c., &c., plated on fine albata or nickel silver, manufactured expressly for our trade by the celebrated

MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY, & ROGERS, SMITH & CO.

GEO. H. KITCHEN CO.,

No. 591 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Six P.'s.—Poets—Painters—Preachers—Players Printers and Politicians—all suffer from dyspepsia, nervousness, loss of appetite, liver complaints, and all diseases which they may cure or prevent by the use of PLANTATION BITTERS. If those sufferers took these Bitters, the Poetry would be purer, the Paintings grander, the Sermons livelier, the Acting truer, the Printing neater, and the Politics honester. This splendid tonic invigorates the system, and enables the brain to work healthily.

Perhaps no article was ever so well indorsed by all who have used it.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time, permanently cured, by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find in it also a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

A Lady of undoubted Chemical Skill has recently perfected CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway.

Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator.

G. B. Martin, Cashier Glenn House, Long Branch, N. J., states that DODD'S NERVINE has cured him of chronic weakness of the stomach, dizziness and sick headache, and greatly strengthened his whole system.

David Hartshorn, No. 390 State-st., Brooklyn, cured of chronic muscular and nervous debility.

John Harbut, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "To regulate the bowels without producing cathartic effect, quiet the nerves and tone up the system, I have never used anything that equaled DODD'S NERVINE."

W. F. Deans, Esq., Eastford, Conn.: "My wife has suffered for seventeen years with extreme nervous debility and mental prostration. She was induced by a friend to try DR. J. W. DODD'S NERVINE AND INVIGORATOR, and by its use is now restored to perfect health."

Price $1.

H. B. STORER & CO., Proprietors, No. 75 Fulton-st., New-York.

Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.

WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the highest premium—a gold medal—for the perfection of sewing machines and button-hole machines. The only gold medal awarded to this branch of manufacture. See official list of awards and fac simile of medals at WHEELER & WILSON'S.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Curtains, Lace and Nottingham.

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At G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Curtains and Furniture Coverings,

SATINS, SATIN DAMASK, BROCATELS, TERRYS, REPS, &c., new Goods, at

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5,000 Pieces Mosquito Net,

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Mosquito Nets,

With or without PATENT PORTABLE CANOPIES.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Woman Controls by Beauty.—Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevators develop the female form. 907 Broadway, or 14 East 20th-st.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, the most elegant Wedding Notes, Cards, Monograms in the City.

For the Hair—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS the best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES,

No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Florence Sewing-Machine was awarded the highest prize over all competitors, at the Paris Exposition, 1867—the first Silver Medal for the best family Sewing-machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines,—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

BIRTHS.

LECKIE.—At Haverstraw, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 31, Mrs. ANDREW N. LECKIE of a daughter.

MARRIED.

LANGDON—CROOKER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. F. A. Farley, D. D., C. S. LANGDON to NETTIE CROOKER, all of Brooklyn.

MUDGE—SEYMOUR.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 15, by Rev. E. Seymour, Rev. LEWIS W. MUDGE, Pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Yonkers, N. Y., to LIZZIE SEYMOUR, daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

SAVAGE—MCCREA.—On Tuesday, Aug. 20, at the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. Scott D. D., JOHN ARTHUR SAVAGE to AGGIE, daughter of Wm. McCrea, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BESSON.—Drowned, off Irvington, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 16, ALONZO HAMPTON, second son of Jeremiah and Rebecca Jane Besson, in the 23d year of his age.

The remains of the deceased were recovered on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and temporarily interred in the Cemetery at Tarrytown.

BREWSTER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 20, EVELINE A., infant daughter of Samuel L. and Jane B. Brewster, aged 5 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, South Bergen, N. J., this day, (Wednesday,) the 21st inst., at 3 P. M.

BUTTERFIELD.—On Saturday, Aug. 3, at her residence in Paris, No. 6 Rue Presbourg, Mrs. BUTTERFIELD, the beloved wife of Henry J. Butterfield, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late Hon. M. Burke, and niece of C. V. S. Roosevelt, Esq., and Hon. Judge Roosevelt, of this City.

BROWN.—In Hanover, N. H., on Saturday, Aug. 17, HELEN DUNCAN BROWN, daughter of Rev. S. G. Brown, President of Hamilton College, N. Y., aged 19 years.

CANDA.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 20, CHARLES, son of Charles J. and Catharine E. Canda, aged 4 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are hereby invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 10 A. M., from the residence of his grandfather, John H. Abeel, No. 125 2d-av.

DEUSCHER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 19, KATE NEVILLE, infant daughter of T. J. and B. M. Deuscher, aged 7 months and 25 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot of Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st., on the arrival of the 1:50 train on Wednesday, Aug. 21.

GOODRIDGE.—At Saratoga, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, EZRA R. GOODRIDGE, of this City.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

GIBSON.—At Townsend, Mass., on Monday evening, Aug. 19, CHARLES DANA GIBSON, aged 51 years.

Funeral at Mount Auburn, Mass., on Wednesday morning.

HART.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on Monday, Aug. 19, after a short illness, JOHN HART, M. D., of this City, aged 58 years.

His relatives, friends and the medical profession, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Trinity Chapel this (Wednesday) morning at 10 o'clock.

HALL.—On Monday afternoon, Aug. 19, of cholera infantum, LEWIS WATTS, youngest son of J. Edwin and Catharine Hall, aged 6 months and 2 days.

Funeral from the residence of his grandfather, John Hall, No. 58 North Oxford-st., Brooklyn, at 2½ P. M., on Wednesday, the 21st inst. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

JEWESSON.—Suddenly, on Friday, Aug. 16, Mrs. ISABELLA JEWESSON, relict of the late Jeremiah J. Jewesson, of this City.

MANICE.—In Pittsfield, Mass., on Monday, Aug. 19, suddenly, of cholera infantum, LILLIE L., only daughter of Wm. D. F. and Josephine L. Manice, aged 6 months.

WESTERVELT.—On Monday, Aug. 19, at New-Brighton, Staten Island, JOHN S. WESTERVELT, Jr., in the 37th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, Dr. John S. Westervelt, this day, (Wednesday,) the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at the Tompkinsville Landing on the arrival of the 3 o'clock boat from New-York.

WRIGHT.—On Sabbath evening, Aug. 18, in the 44th year of his age, WILLIAM WRIGHT, of the firm of Robert L. Maitland & Co.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at White Plains, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock. A train leaves Harlem Depot, 26th-st., at 10:30 A. M.

YOUNG.—On Tuesday, Aug. 20, at the Mansion House, Brooklyn, of congestion of the brain, JOHNNIE, only child of John Russell and Rosa Young, aged 2 years, 3 weeks and 3 days.

The remains will be removed to Washington. Services this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Mansion House, Brooklyn. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL—[No. 174.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1867.

The body of an unknown boy was found at Governor's Island, aged about twelve years, stout built, brown hair, good teeth, full face. Dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, checked pants, no boots, no socks or stockings. Body so decomposed as to prevent recognition; has been in the water about two months. Sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 175.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found in front of the Frankfort House, supposed to be A. Goodrich, of Brooklyn, Kings County. Body sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

Brought to the Morgue on Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1867, from the Fourth Ward Station-house, the body of an unknown man, who was killed by leaping from a window of French's Hotel, aged about twenty-five years, five feet seven inches high, brown hair, whiskers and moustache, black frock coat, vest and pants, checkered shirt, white socks and Summer hat.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, Warden.

Obituary.

The death of JOHN C. MONTGOMERY, Esq., which has recently been recorded, removes from our midst another of these gentlemen of the "Old School," so many of whom have of late departed. Born in the year 1792, of an ancient race, distinguished for many generations in the annals of Scotland, the son of a citizen universally respected, whose word was considered as possessing the sanction "of a bond," Mr. MONTGOMERY was educated at Princeton, where he was distinguished for classical proficiency—electing the profession of the law, for which his clear discriminating intellect and fine powers of memory eminently fitted him, he pursued his studies until the breaking out of the war with England in 1812 called him to the field. After an honorable military record as a volunteer, he spent two years in Europe, and on his return to America, married the only daughter of the late Henry Philips, Esq., formerly of Bank Hall, Cheshire, England, and grand-daughter of the late Chief-Justice Chew, of Pennsylvania. A few years after his marriage he removed to an estate in Dutchess County, on the North River, where he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, and was noted for his generous hospitality. In 1835 he returned to his native city, became warmly interested in the political affairs of the country, and largely contributed by his popular oratory to the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, by whom he was appointed Postmaster of Philadelphia in the year 1841. This office, the duties of which he performed with unsparing devotion, he resigned sometime after the accession of Mr. Tyler to the Presidency, because he refused to surrender his principles to the dictates of policy or party. He was afterward nominated as an independent candidate for the Mayoralty of Philadelphia. Soon after the defeat of his favorite statesman, Mr. Clay, he retired from political life, and in 1855 he removed his residence to New-York on the occasion of his marriage with the only daughter of the late Nehemiah Rogers, Esq., a widely known and esteemed merchant of this City. He was attacked many months ago with a disease of the heart, and after an illness especially characterized by proofs of the goodness of God, and in which he enjoyed the ministry of an affection of unsurpassed tenderness, he died suddenly but peaceably on the morning of the 5th inst., in the "Communion of the Church, at peace with God, and in love and charity with his fellow men." In his public and private life, Mr. MONTGOMERY enjoyed the respect, love and confidence of a large circle of friends. Of rare personal beauty and imposing presence, his genial, courtly and graceful manners adorned his social sphere. Confiding in his disposition, but unflexible in his principles, he was ever recognized as possessing the loftiest sense of honor. His word, like that of his venerated father, had always the "sanction of a bond." Of unflinching courage, he was endowed also with a rare presence of mind, which enabled him, even when a boy, to save human life, and never did the feeble and oppressed call on him for protection in vain. Loyal in spirit, Mr. MONTGOMERY was a warmly interested spectator of the great struggle through which the nation has recently passed, and in which one of his sons bore a gallant part. One of his friends, a distinguished prelate, says of him: "He was a noble-hearted Christian gentleman; the model of all that was pure and gentle, and honorable and godly; ashamed of nothing but sin, and afraid, I verily believe, of none but God. From the first hour I met him, until the last time I received his genial salutation, I never knew him to fail in any duty which the courtesies of refined society or the higher claims of Christian principle demanded." Mr. MONTGOMERY leaves six sons and a daughter. Funeral services over the remains were celebrated both in this City and Philadelphia; and in the latter place, surrounded by mourning relatives and friends, the body of this true-hearted man and righteous citizen was committed to the tomb to await the final morning and resurrection of the just.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

RELIEF PLATES,

for printing, on the type press, of ENGRAVINGS, ARCITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWINGS, MANUSCRIPTS, BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS, &c., &c.,

in fac simile of copy, of same size, or enlarged or reduced, as desired. Made from steel or copper, made in relief plate for the letter press. Reproduction in Lithography, without re-drawing of Photographic Prints.

Rare old Books and Engravings reproduced in fac simile, either by Lithography or Relief Plate, by the new patented and cheap processes of the HELIOTYPE COMPANY, No. 30 Fulton-st., New-York.

A DAY IN THE COUNTRY.—VISIT THE Irving Memorial Fair at Tarrytown, Westchester County, open Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Aug. 20, 21, 22, from 4 until 10 P. M. Trains leave 30th-st. by Hudson River Railroad at 2, 3:50, 4:15, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6:30, 7 P. M. Steamers CHRYSTENAH at 3:30, from foot Harrison-st., and SLEEPY HOLLOW at 4, from foot Warren-st., giving time to drive through Sleepy Hollow, visit Sunnyside and the Fair, and return to the City by the 9:20 P. M. train.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20.

Invalids' carriages to order.

Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.

Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.

S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL,

NO. 166 FIFTH-AVENUE,

(Between 21st and 22d sts.)

Consultations on diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, CHRONIC CATARRH in all its forms, IMPAIRED HEARING and SIGHT, and all CHRONIC and OBSCURE DISEASES.

RECEPTION HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

GAS WORKS

FOR COAL, RESIN OR OIL GAS.

GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF PURGATION.

The great object in bowel complaints is to purge the system of its impurities, without exhausting it. This is accomplished by the use of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS. Their operation is thorough. Every obstruction is cleared away, but gently and without pain, and the intestines are left in a healthy, vigorous, natural condition. Constipation never follows the action of this healing and strengthening aperient.

Price 25 cents per box; coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by druggists.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE WINE TRADE.

Among the Wine Houses in Europe to whom Prize Medals have been awarded at the great Paris Exposition this year are the following, viz.:

Messrs. WELSH BROTHERS, of Madeira, Senor H. J. M. CAMACHO, of Madeira, for the finest specimens of Old and New Madeira Wines.

Messrs. REBELLO, VALENTE & CO., of Oporto, for the finest qualities of Port Wines.

The sole agent in the United States for the above-mentioned houses is Mr. J. G. WELSH, No. 41 Beaver-st., New-York.

WITH A BOX OF PHENIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 24 DEY-ST.

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VALUABLE FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

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NO. 654 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Messrs. SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO. have just received, and have for sale, in limited quantities, the following recent English publications:

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THREE ENGLISH STATESMEN: A Course of Lectures on the Political History of England. By GOLDWIN SMITH. One vol. thin 8vo, People's Edition; price, $1 25.

MEMOIRS OF WILLIAM EDMONSTOUNE AYTOUNE, D. C. L., Author of "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," &c., &c. By THEODORE MARTIN. One vol. 8vo; price, $5 25.

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FAVORITE AUTHORS. Smollett: His Life and a Selection from His Writings. By ROBERT CHAMBERS, LL. D. One vol. 12mo; price, $1 25.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ŒDIPUS REX OF SOPHOCLES. From the Text of W. DINDORF. With notes by WM. BASIL JONES, M. A., Archdeacon and Prebendary of York. Square 12mo., cloth., (Clarendon Press Series,) price 75 cents.

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND; AND THE ORGANIZATION OF CREDIT IN ENGLAND. Third Edition. Revised and further enlarged, with the evidence of MM. Isaac and Emile Pereire before the French Commission of Inquiry into the Bank of France; also abstract of the American Free Banking Act, &c. 1 vol., 8vo. Price $15.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for September contains portraits and characters of Hon. R. D. Connolly, Rev. Newman Hall, Rev. Thomas Binney, distinguished Orators and Authors; Mrs. Husband and Mrs. Hoge; Studies in Physiognomy; For Gentlemen, by Mrs. Wyllys; True and False Marriages; Memory; Conscientiousness, its Functions; Our Religion; Gradations of Intellect; Races of Man, their Origin; Queen Elizabeth; Toggery; A New Steamer, Spirit of the Age; Central Park and the New Boulevard—illustrated. 30 cents, or $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, Editor, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. Newsmen have it.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.

Messrs. PUTNAM & SON announce that in the middle of December next they will publish, to be continued monthly, Number One of

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE

for January, 1868.

The plan of this work, with various new features of its own, will generally resemble that of "Putnam's Monthly," published a few years since—a magazine which included among its contributors the best authors of the country, and was always warmly welcomed by the public.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE, starting with a new era in the history of the country, will keep pace with the enlarged interests of the period. It will aim at a broad and generous nationality, and an enlightened pursuit of all topics, whether of politics, society, art, science or literature; while no effort will be spared to present in its pages, in every variety, the productions of the most accomplished authors of the day.

Further particulars will be announced hereafter.

All communications on the subject of the Magazine to be addressed to the Publishers,

G. P. PUTNAM & SON, No. 661 Broadway, New-York.

READY TO-DAY,

THE GALAXY

FOR SEPTEMBER,

Containing "Some Reminiscences of Dr. Anthon, the late distinguished classical scholar and teacher, by Dr. Robert D. Nesmith; "A Carol of Harvest for 1867," by Walt Whitman; "Jean Ingelow's New Volume," by Harriet Prescott Spofford; "The Ladies of Llangollen," by Rev. W. R. Alger; "Brigham Young and Mormonism," by E. M. Tullidge, a Mormon Elder; "Aunt Madeline's Trial," a Short Story, by F. L. Curtis; "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman," by Mrs. Edwards; "Waiting for the Verdict," by Mrs. R. H. Davis; and "Nebulæ," by the Editor. The price of the GALAXY is $3 50 a year. Single copies 30 cents. Address W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, No. 39 Park-row, New-York.

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	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81...	110¾	110⅞	Gold..........	141⅛	141¼
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5-20 Coupon, '64.	109⅝	109⅞	Oct., comp'ds. '64	118¾	119
5-20 Coupon, '65.	110⅛	110⅜	Dec., comp'ds. '64	117½	117¾
5-20 C. '65, Jan&Jy	108	108⅛	May, comp'ds. '65	117	117¼
5-20 Coupon, '67.	108⅛	108¼	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116	116¼
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AUGUST 20, 1867.

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ON EACH $1,000.

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CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c.,

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These Bonds are First Mortgage Bonds, secured by an ample sinking fund, and guaranteed by a consolidated Railroad Company of 375 miles of central trunk road, and are believed to constitute first-class permanent investment bonds.

For full particulars and terms, apply at office of

UNION TRUST COMPANY,

NO. 73 BROADWAY, corner of Rector-st.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

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JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

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NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

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OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees, ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the Stonington Steamboat Company has been organized, and a portion of the stock of said Company has been reserved to be distributed among such of the stockholders of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company as may take their proportion of the increased capital of that Company allotted to them.

Parties wishing to avail themselves of this privilege will please make application to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, on or before the 10th September, proximo, at which time said stock will be distributed, pro rata, among them. JAMES I. DAY, President.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 BROADWAY, Aug. 21, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the fifth installment of $10 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company is due on the second day of September next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company, and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND mortgage bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.

The undersigned will receive proposals to the 24th inst. inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $2,000 of said bonds for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES C. BELL,
FREDERICK A. COE, } Trustees.
CHAS. A. RAPPALLO,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY who favor such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of its very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.
WORK, DAVIS & BARTON,
D. P. MORGAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

THE WORLD'S PAPER STOCK COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed receiver of the property and assets of the above-named corporation, all persons indebted to said corporation are requested to pay the same to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said corporation will present them at his office, No. 51 Beaver-st., New-York City.
ROBERT FRANCIS, Receiver.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Union Pacific Railroad Company, (the United States Government holding second lien,) bearing six per cent. interest, payable in gold coin, are offered for sale at the low price of ninety, and the accrued interest added from July 1, by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st., Special Agents of the Company.

FOR SALE—CHRISTIAN COUNTY AND HENderson County 7 per cent. Kentucky Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. These are first-class securities. Apply to J. T. BOYLE, President of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad, at the office of GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS, having thirty years to run, bearing six per cent. interest in lawful money. These Bonds are regarded by Savings and other institutions, for a long investment, as the most desirable of all the Government Securities. For sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

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JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

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And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

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UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

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BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1867.

A MAJORITY IN INTEREST OF THE holders of the preferred second mortgage and income second mortgage bonds, and also of the preferred stock of this Company, having consented in the manner provided by the deed of trust to an increase of the preferred stock of this Company by an issue of three thousand four hundred additional shares, of the same character as the existing stock, to enable the Directors to settle with the present holders of preferred stock for any preference claim over the common stock which may have accrued on the same up to Jan. 1, 1867; notice is hereby given that the Directors will issue in settlement of such claim one share of said new stock for every five shares of the existing stock to the holders thereof, on the 2d day of September next; that for the purpose of ascertaining the persons entitled to the same, the transfer books of the preferred stock will remain open till the 2d day of September next, inclusive, when they will be closed, and so remain till the 10th day of September following, after which the certificates of new stock will be ready for delivery.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. C. BRYANT, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Aug. 19, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 10-40 COUPONS, due Sept. 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

$5,000 WANTED BY A PERSON that has had long experience in Wall-st.; he will give the business his best attention for a share of the profits; the best of references given. Address O. P. R., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Now occupying their
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-avenue
Opposite Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS of $1 to $5,000 received, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., cor. of 14th-st.—*Six per cent. interest* paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, Pres't.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst., at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

AUG. 13, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 141 Broadway,

JULY 25, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL..........................$200,000
SURPLUS..................................61,231

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, No. 9 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL..........................$200,000
ASSETS AUGUST 1, 1867................308,179
LIABILITIES..................................2,072

NEW-YORK, August 5, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a *Dividend of Five per cent. and Government Tax*, payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on Monday, the 2d day of September next.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., and reopened on the morning of Sept. 3.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TUTHILL GATHERING.

The meeting of the descendants of John Tuthill, the Pilgrim, will be held at New-Suffolk, L. I., Aug. 28, at 10 o'clock A. M. The way of getting there is by steamboat or railroad.

The steamboat RIVER QUEEN, Capt. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 Peck-slip, New-York, Tuesday at 5 o'clock P. M., arriving in New-Suffolk next morning.

The Long Island Railroad, regular trains, leave James-slip, New-York, daily at 7½ A. M. and 3 P. M., stopping at Cutchogue, two miles from the place of meeting.

On arriving at New-Suffolk or at Cutchogue station, strangers will inquire for Austin B. Tuthill, member of the Committee, who will give them all information desired.

If Wednesday proves stormy, the meeting will take place the next fair day.

IRA TUTHILL, Chairman of Committee.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:

Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 65 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW CANVAS TENTS AND one second-hand; sold for half their value; sold by the tent or yard. Apply to R. CURTIS, in the paint shop on Van Brunt-st., between Vandike and Elizabeth sts., Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 8, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 24, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:

4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
2 Pinch Bars.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Shipping Boxes.
7 Flat Cars.
130 Railroad Chairs.
25,000 Pounds Railroad Chairs.
1 Push Car Frame.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands
1 Track Gauge.
9,560 Pounds Railroad Iron.
1 Locomotive and Tender.
1 Locomotive.
1 Head-light Locomotive.
14 Coupling Links.
4 Spike Mauls.
2 Spike Punches.
586 Pounds Car Springs.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
289 Pounds Railroad Spikes.
8½ Miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn Tables.
625 Cross Ties.
1 Fire Tongs.
2 Push Car Wheels.
2 Screw Wrenches
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
3 Hand Cars.
1 Push Car.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor the bridge over the Boen Chica.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."

A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army,
In charge of office.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for the purchase of the following property:

Wreck of steamer *Boston*, in Ashepoo River.
Wreck of steamer *George Washington*, in Coosaw River.
Wreck of steamer *Chasseur*, in Squil Creek.
Wreck of steamer *Randolph*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Etiwan*, in Charleston Harbor.

Bidders will state the amount offered for each wreck.

The wrecks will be sold separately and to the highest bidder, unless such bid be deemed unreasonable.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for purchase of wrecks."

R. O. TYLER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Dept. Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, New-York, Aug. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY the 23d inst., for furnishing by contract at such times and in such quantities as may be required at and for the use of this depot until May 1, 1868: Red Ash Coal, furnace and egg size.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Coal," and addressed to

Brev. Maj.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William E. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office.

THOMAS CORNELL, President.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Proposals will be received at my office, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, for constructing earthwork and trestle-work of two miles of railroad near the City.

HAMILTON E. TOWLE, Civil Engineer.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY R. W. G. L. U. S., BALTIMORE.

The undersigned, pursuant to the 28th by-law of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Revised Journal of that body at its approaching annual session, to be held in the City of New-York, on the third Monday of September, 1867. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to stitch and cover the Journal ready for distribution; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journals of former sessions, which may be seen at the office of Grand Secretary Langdon, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., New-York, from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M.; the matter to be stereotyped, and the plates to be delivered to the Grand Secretary in good order as soon as the requisite number of copies are struck off, which will not be less than 10,000. The proposals to state as follows: For composition, plain, figure work, and rule and figure work, per 1,000 ems; including the furnishing of stereotype plates, of size uniform with the Journal of Proceedings, from new type. Press work, per token, of 16 octavo pages, for the printing of 10,000 copies; also, price for additional copies per token. Folding, stitching and trimming, in good paper covers, per 100 copies. Specimens of paper, with prices marked thereon, to accompany each proposition, and to be addressed to the Committee on Printing of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be under seal, and to the care of the undersigned, and to be in hand on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the 13th September, 1867.

JAMES L. RIDGELY,
Corresponding and Recording Secretary,
Office Odd Fellows' Hall,
Baltimore, Md.

AUG. 7, 1867.

PROPOSALS will also be received for printing the daily Journal of the proceedings of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, at the same session. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, to fold and envelope the same; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journal, one copy of which to be placed on the desk of each Representative, at the opening of the morning session each day, viz.: At 9 o'clock A. M., and the residue to be delivered under cover during the day, number of copies from one to five hundred. The proposals to be made in the same detail as prescribed for the Revised Journal, to be addressed to the undersigned at Baltimore, under seal, and to be on hand at least ten days before the session, viz.: 16th September, 1867.

JAMES L. RIDGELY,
Corresponding and Recording Secretary,
Odd Fellows' Hall,
Baltimore, Md.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE want a pleasant furnished room in a private family (New-England preferred) from the middle of October; references exchanged. Address, with particulars, C., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs. The entire second floor, elegantly furnished; unexceptional references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2112 New-York Post-office.

A LARGE, PLEASANT FURNISHED bedroom on second floor, to let to one or two single gentlemen, at No. 175 West 18th-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET WITH BOARD—UNFURNISHED—Front room and bed-room on second floor. Apply at No. 138 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors can now be had at No. 147 West 14th-st. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, IN A PRIVATE family, a small furnished room. Address R. FRANCIS, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a married lady. Address Box No. 3,897 Post-office, stating terms.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—WITHIN ONE HOUR of City Hall, in a handsome large house; one or two beautiful airy rooms in a private family may be obtained for two single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; no other boarders; terms moderate. Address BOARD, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 50 miles from New-York *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentlemen and wives, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES DESIRING board in the country can be pleasantly accommodated by calling on the proprietor, at No. 266 4th-av., corner 21st-st., for two days only; place pleasantly situated, with fine shade, drives, and stabling accommodations.

A FEW BOARDERS TAKEN IN THE suburbs of Jersey City. Address S. S., Jersey City Post-office; references exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, OCEANPORT NEAR LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This delightful and favorite Summer resort, (newly furnished throughout,) is open for the reception of guests: as there is no bar, all the quiet of a private family is secured the guests; table first-class; stabling attached; stages daily to ocean. For board apply on the premises, or to M. DOWNS, No. 75 5th-av.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,

is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

TUCKER, CARTER & CO.,
NO. 70 SOUTH-ST.,

Manufacturers of manila and tarred cordage, bale rope, twines and bagging for Sea Island cotton and hops of the well-known Anchor and Sea Island brands.

Importers and dealers in Manila, Russian, Italian, Sisal, Jute and American hemps, gunny cloth and gunny bags. Also in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 120 bales Dundee bagging, assorted from 1¾ to 2 lbs. per yard.

A JOB LOT OF JACK-KNIVES, SCISSORS and razors, of superior make, to be sold at what they will bring. WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st., (office second floor.)

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches front; in good order; private key to park. For particulars and permits, apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, EIGHT COTTAGE houses, $3,000 each. Apply to BRYAN & CO., No. 56 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—ON the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Chambers-st., are now offered at moderate rates, the choice building plots of the Mount Rutherford Company; fine cars, frequent trains, low fare, fine views, high land, health and beauty all around. Maps, circulars, and all information may be had from JACOB SHARPE, General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st., and agent for country property on Erie Railway.

TO PRACTICAL FARMERS.—FOR SALE or to lease, a farm of about 255 acres, on the Livingston Creek, in the town of Clermont, Columbia County, N. Y., said to be one of the best farms in the town. It is well divided into grain, grass and pasture lots, and is well watered with a running brook through the centre of the farm. This property was formerly occupied by Jacob Miller, deceased, and now leased to Mr. Henry Coon. The buildings and farm are in good working order.

Also for sale, seven village lots on the Post road in the town of Clermont, in suitable plots for small tenements. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 8 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE of five acres, carriage-house, stables, &c., one hour from Wall-street, in perfect order, gas, &c., 1¼ miles from Harlem Bridge, near the water, in Westchester County; price $25,000. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental National Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Jacob B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County; 24 acres with mansion and every improvement. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st., or J. J. HENRY, 14 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—ON VERY EASY TERMS, OR EXchange, any part of about 800 lots, about 1 hour from the City; a beautiful situation; good view of the Bay; three railroads. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park-place.

AT YONKERS—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for City property, three very desirable places, with the modern improvements, good neighborhood, fine river view, $25,000 to $30,000 each.
JAMES YOUMANS, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP IN HUDSON CITY, a fine new house, 2¼ stories, lot 25x119, 10 rooms and cellar; price $4,500; terms easy. BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12¼x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story English basement brick house; eleven rooms, painted walls, bath-room, all modern improvements; extra garden lot; $65 a month. Apply next door, No 84 17th-st., near 5th-av. railroad, or at No. 50 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE four-story brown-stone front house No. 136 East 26th-st., corner Lexington-av.; furniture in use but a short time; price $4,800. Inquire on the premises, from 2 to 5 P. M.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TO A PRIVATE family only, a desirable three-story house, on 21st-st., 24x60, with all improvements, and in perfect order, just painted throughout. Rent $400 per month. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY MODERN-STYLE private stable; four stalls, carriage-room, &c.; $600 per annum; possession immediately. Apply on premises, north side West 50th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house, No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

DESK ROOM IN HANDSOME, LIGHT, airy offices, second floor, No. 25 Chambers-st.; very low if taken immediately. THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE IN VARick-place; gas, bath, &c. Address W. B. WHITAKER, No. 88 South-st.

TO LET—SPACIOUS NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, to gentlemen, in good location, on Murray Hill, No. 105 East 40th-st., near Park-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE OF JACOB SHARPE, NO. 24 PINE-ST.—Wanted to purchase, three and four-story houses; also furnished and unfurnished houses to let. Parties having the above please call. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with barn and three or four acres, or large garden, in Orange, N. J., near railroad station, from October to May, with privilege of hiring for a year. Address Box No. 1,538 New-York City Post-office.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 STANTON-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Call on or address Dr. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Advice at all hours free of charge.

DR. GRINDLE CAN CURE WORSE cases of private diseases, and in less time than any other can. Hundreds, yes, thousands, who have gone down to premature graves, might now be living if they had consulted Dr. GRINDLE at first. Our treatment and the rapid cures prove the above assertion. Victims of misplaced confidence should certainly call. Sufferers from Nervousness, Physical Incapacity, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Syphilis, Gleet and Strictures may rely on the most honorable, scientific and confidential treatment. Sores and ulcers quickly healed, and the last vestige of disease eradicated from the system. Examination of the urine daily by chemical analysis and under the microscope. Call on or address Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, beween Bleecker and Amity sts.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICal Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317¼ Bowery.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. One dollar per vial. Book of sixty pages gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

WHY IS IT THAT DR. GRINDLE makes such remarkable cures of special diseases? Because Dr. GRINDLE is an educated physician, thoroughly understanding anatomy, physiology and the pathology of the disease.

AUCTION SALES.

30,000 TO 40,000 TONS OF

PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of August inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by

BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers,
30,000 to 40,000 tons of fresh mined
PITTSTON COAL,
of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh.

The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the Company's coal; to be stated at the time of sale.

TERMS: Fifty cents per ton advance, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 60 Leonard-st.:

RESTAURANT AND FIXTURES, consisting of black walnut top bar and lunch counter, marble washstand, with lead pipes, plated-ware, china crockery and glassware, partition and shelving, refrigerator, patent range, new awning, cooking utensils, screens, &c., the above place having been but lately fitted up, and every article in good order.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN, FRONTING ON THE EAST RIVER, TOGETHER WITH BULKHEAD, PIERS AND WATER RIGHTS, SITUATE BETWEEN WALL AND FULTON-ST. FERRIES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Aug. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., the following described real estate, viz.:

FIRST.—The stores known as "Robert's Wall-street Stores," A, B, C, D, the lot being 234 feet front on the river, with an average depth from the bulkhead of 207 feet to Furman-st., together with the bulkhead and water right in front thereof.

SECOND.—The store known as "Robert's Wall-street Store," E, the lot having a front on the river of 106 feet and 240 feet deep to Furman-st., with the pier in front thereof, 21x250 feet.

THIRD.—The lease of the adjoining stores known as "Robert's Wall-street Stores," F, G, H, I, J, with the two piers in front thereof.

FOURTH.—The lease of the stores Nos. 60 and 62 Atlantic Dock.

FIFTH.—The lease of the office on the second floor of No. 105 Front-st., New-York.

The property can be seen by applying on the premises, and maps, with full information, can be had at the office of Messrs. Robert & Co., No. 105 Front-st., or at the auctioneer's office.

The tools and implements will be sold at the Wall-st. stores on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock M.

LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General a large lot of new Quartermaster's stores and horse medicines will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieut.-Col. James M. Moore, Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, Sept. 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of

108 lbs. ingot copper,
575 coal oil burners,
4,000 tin cups,
2,500 lbs. iron wire,
658 lbs. R. R. and other spikes,
103 carpenters', &c., clamps,
7,679 lbs. oil-tanned leather,
846 lbs. sole leather,
2,483 lbs. oakum,
177 lbs. Mica,
216 lbs. packing hemp,
271 spools W. and B. thread,
8,100 feet coil chain,
90 coal oil lamps,
5,000 table legs,
17,444 lbs. asst. iron nuts,
7,481 lbs. iron and copper rivets,
14,648 handles, axe, pick, plane, &c.,
110 wagon saddletrees,
210 wrenches, Government pattern,
9 gang saws,
244 yds. paper muslin,
1,382 feet linen hose,
200 feet gutta percha tubing.

ALSO,

130 lbs. aloes,
160 lbs. calomel,
100 lbs. sugar lead,
546 lb sulphur,
100 lbs. tartar emetic,
75 lbs. corrosive sublimate,
39 lbs. iodide potassa,
300 lbs. sulphate copper,
100 lbs. alum,
362 lbs. glauber salts,
100 lbs. epsom salts,
100 lbs. nitrate potassa,
56 lbs. cream tartar,

447 lbs. oils juniper, spike, amber, wintergreen, British, croton, hemlock, &c., &c.; 473 lbs. tinctures, lobelia, ginger, iodine, myrrh, hemlock, &c; red precipitate, spatulas, prescription scales, syringes, ointment, do. jars, &c., &c.

Catalogues of sale can be had upon application.

Terms: cash, in Government funds.

By order of Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, Depot Quartermaster.
JAMES M. MOORE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col., Q. M. in charge.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 15, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 907 North Main-st., St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of army clothing and equipage:

72,000 Great Coats (Footmen's.)
58,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
50,000 Uniform Hats.
50,000 Ostrich Feathers.
50,000 Hat Cords and Tassels (Blue.)
50,000 Forage Caps.
3,111 Uniform Frock Coats.
45,000 Uniform Jackets.
8,451 Veteran Reserve Jackets.
328 Knit Jackets.
18,680 Lined Sack Coats.
66,212 Unlined Sack Coats.
7,000 Overalls.
6,000 Stable Frocks.
63,425 Knit Shirts.
69,445 Knit Drawers.
20,000 Leather Neck-stocks.
1,000 Worsted Sashes.
282 pairs Boots.
16,653 pairs Bootees.
12,880 pairs Trousers, (Footmen's.)
15,600 pairs Trousers, (Horsemen's.)
50,000 Haversacks.
50,000 Knapsacks.
25,000 Rubber Blankets.
63,500 Woolen Blankets.
20,000 Pickaxes.
15,400 Pickax Handles.

These articles are all new and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place.

Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited. By order of the Quartermaster-General,

JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 17, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS FROM the War Department, I will sell at public auction, at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., the following property, viz.:

Four barracks, each 58.9x22.4x30.
Two mess rooms and kitchens, each 58.9x22.4.
One officers' quarters, 80.10x22.12.
One hospital laundry, 100x21x15.
One building, 45.5x21.6.

Terms of sale cash on rendition of accounts by the Auctioneer.

A deposit of 10 per cent. on amount of bids will be required.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen. and A. Q. M. G.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23, 1865 at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, october twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867 feb1-lawtomh28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eigth hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867 mh29-lawtomy30

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.

A. S. RICHARDS

will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, 1867,

at their store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.,

a very large variety of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

including several thousand pairs of

ARMY BROGANS.

Catalogues early on morning of sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES, PROVISION, CLOTHING, &c.,

at auction, by order of Chief of Bureau of Provision and Clothing.

F. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., a large quantity of Provision, Clothing, small stores, &c., consisting in part as follows:

PROVISION.

7,877 lbs. bread.
489 bbls. beef.
338 bbls. pork.
25 bbls. flour.
8,318 lbs. rice
14,092 lbs. dried apples.
51,735 lbs. pickles.
12,468 lbs. sugar.
49 lbs. tea.
18,727 lbs. coffee.
27,770 lbs. butter.
195 lbs. desiccated potatoes.
884 gallons beans.
16,940 lbs. cabbage in curry.

CLOTHING.

45 pea jackets.
370 round jackets.
114 blue flannel jumpers.
153 cloth trowsers.
122 satinet trowsers.
10 canvas duck trowsers.
48 sheeting frocks.
22 yards nankeen.
31 mattresses.
99 blankets.
70 cloth caps.
12 silk handkerchiefs.
79 seamless coats.
538 yards pilot cloth.
474 blue flannel over shirts.
661 blue flannel under shirts
381 blue flannel drawers.
288 yards satinet.
153 yards flannel.
18 yards sheeting.
237 yards canvas duck.
212 pairs calf shoes.
268 pairs kip shoes.
49 pairs boots.
38 pairs socks.
25 pairs mittens.
152 pairs pilot cl'th trowsers
6 straw hats.

SMALL STORES.

1,899 lbs. tobacco.
424 lbs. soap.
6,901 bottles mustard.
534 lbs. sewing silk.
514 lbs. thread.
11,300 bottles pepper.

Also, a quantity of buttons, ribbon, tape, brushes, &c.

CONTINGENT.

1,000 lbs. candles, lot scales, weights, measures, &c.

GEORGE F. CUTTER, Paymaster, U. S. N.

FIFTY-THIRD AUCTION SALE.

75,000

TONS SCRANTON COAL,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1867.

The DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-street, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, at 12 o'clock noon,

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS

of fresh-mined coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September, 1867.

Also, at the same time and place,

TEN THOUSAND TONS,

deliverable at Washington, N. J.

Terms—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

RESTAURANT AND BAR-ROOM AT NO. 27 JAY-ST., BROOKLYN.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on THURSDAY next, Aug. 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the entire furniture, fixtures, liquors, cigars, &c., belonging to the above restaurant.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, July 27, 1867.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Francis C. Barlow.

A Comptroller, in the place of Thomas Hillhouse.

A Treasurer in the place of Joseph Howland.

An Attorney-General, in the place of John H. Martindale.

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of J. Platt Goodsell.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Franklin A. Alberger.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David P. Forrest.

A Judge of the Court of Appeals in the place of Henry E. Davies.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of William H. Leonard, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, five Senators, for the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Twenty-one members of Assembly.

A Sheriff in the place of John Kelly.

A County Clerk in the place of William C. Conner.

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Edmund L. Hearne.

Two Supervisors, in the place of John Brice and Orison Blunt.

One Supervisor, in the place of Joseph B. Taylor, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alexander Shaler.

A District-Attorney, in the place of A. Oakey Hall.

A Justice of Court of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady.

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of John M. Barbour and Claudius L. Monell.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Yours respectfully,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, City and County of New-York, } ss.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1867.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Newspapers not officially authorized to publish this notice will not receive pay for its insertion.—Chap. 480, Laws of 1860.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF HENRY WATERMAN, of Hudson, New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 15th day of November, 1853, and reissued the 9th day of July, 1867, for an improvement in Safty-valves for Locomotive Engines for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 15th day of November, 1867, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 28th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed, by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!! CARRIAGES!!!

ALL STYLES OF CARRIAGES,
Several second-hand.
ALL KINDS OF HARNESS.
CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms,
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

A—UNDERTAKERS NOTICE.—I HAVE just received one elegant platform, latest style hearse; one light elliptic do., pole and shafts, that must be sold at a sacrifice immediately. WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS.—CARRIAGES.—I HAVE just received several carriages that must be sold for cash. Dealers and others wanting for use should call immediately.

CALVIN WITTY, Carriage Depot,
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY BEAUTIFUL PONY, sound and kind, with phaeton, in perfect order, and new harness; desirable for Central Park or lady's use. Apply to E. STUART CANDLER, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York, or at BARLOW & WRIGHT'S stables, Fulton-av., near Washington-av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MANAGER, A MAN WHO HAS had practical experience in the duties of general manager or steward of a first-class hotel, in the direction of employes and purchase and preparation of material for the cuisin, and in putting up hermetically sealed articles of food; references and acquirements must be of a superlative order; to such an one (with or without capital) a first-class position and liberal arrangements will be offered. Address, stating age, place of birth and qualifications and experience in detail, X. Y. Z., Box No. 1,981 Boston Post-office.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD ADdress to sell our beautiful chromo lithographic portraits of the eminent men of America, comprising twenty different portraits, in oil colors; men are making from $10 to $20 per day.

Apply to LYON & Co., No. 277 Hudson-st.

SUGAR-REFINING.—WANTED, A MANager for a sugar-refinery; one who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches may meet with a favorable engagement. Address L., Box No. 274½ Post-office, Montreal.

WANTED—AT THE AMERICAN EMPLOYment Association, American girls and first-class Irish girls for good situations; city and country. No. 364 6th-av., below 23d-st. No charge.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a private family. One who understands her business can apply with good reference, at No. 81 West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—TWO MEN WHO THOROUGHLY understand their business; one as coachman, the other as groom. Apply at No. 45 3d-av.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY Goods store; salary $100 for the first year. Address Box No. 751, Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, either American or French; in a first-class boarding-house or hotel, in City or country, or a private family; either meat or pastry. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 West 12th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR waitress, with excellent City reference, in a private family; or as thorough chambermaid and nurse in a private boarding-house; sews neatly; will go in the country as children's maid; wages $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, both in the English and American styles; is an excellent baker; has no objection to the country; City references. Can be seen until suited, at No. 103 West 36th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended waitresses, laundresses, nurses, chambermaids, seamstresses, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, young girls, &c., for the City or country, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, a few more engagements in families by the day or week; makes all kinds of gored dresses, suits, Gabrielles, &c., and operates on W. & W.'s and Willcox & Gibbs' sewing-machines; no objection to go out of the City. Address DRESSMAKER, No. 412 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT, good plain cook in a private family; is a first-rate baker of bread and pastry; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and a good bread and biscuit maker. Can be seen for one day at No. 112 East 42d st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH girl to take care of one or two grown children and as seamstress; has excellent references; the country preferred. Apply at Mlle. KUHN'S, No. 935 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to do general housework; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Christie, between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of all kinds; has excellent City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 308 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl, to do cooking, or as general servant; will be found a good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer; is highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and light housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 130 East Houston-st., Room No. 7, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man that understands his business in all branches, and willing to make himself useful; good reference from his last employer. Address T. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT English woman as first-class cook; understands American and French cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; good reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook who thoroughly understands her business; has lived with the best families in the City; no objections to a private boarding-house. Apply at No. 62¼ West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 790 6th-av., near 45th-st., in the millinery store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTEStant girls; are both capable of any kind of housework. Can be seen at the large, oldest established American Employment Institute, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; wages not so much an object as a good situation; has good City reference. Call at No. 108 (old No.) East 18th-st., basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch woman (Protestant,) as chambermaid; would do fine washing or plain sewing; has unexceptionable recommendations; country preferred. Apply at BIDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as waitress; has no objection to do chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 219 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as waitress; would assist in washing and chamberwork; is also willing to go a short distance in the country; City reference furnished. Call or address No. 154 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble person to take care of children, or to sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock at No. 115 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 103 West 1?-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN woman to cook and assist in washing, or would do general housework, in country or city; good references. Apply at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried woman, as wet nurse; baby three weeks old; for City or country. Address No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH PERson as lady's maid; understands hairdressing, dressmaking and millinery; good recommendations. Address F. J., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl, in City or country, to cook, wash and iron, or as laundress. Call or address INDUSTRY, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent young girl, in the City or country, as chambermaid and nurse. Call or address NURSE, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman to take care of a baby, do fine sewing and assist in chamberwork; has six years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 442 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do general housework in a small family. Call for three days at No. 106 West 24th-st., front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and nurse; best of reference can be given; is willing to go to the country. No. 119 8th-st., St. Mark's-Place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER GOing out by the day, wishes a few more engagements in families. Any note addressed to No. 214 West 33d-st., will be promptly attended to.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced English gardener, married, with one child; understands perfectly the vineyard, laying of grounds, flowers, vegetables, fruit and greenhouses, and gardening in every branch; good reference from his last employer; at liberty the 12th of September. Address R. T. R., Westchester Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; the best of City reference from his present employer; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 402 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one that understands his business in all its branches, and laying out of new places; is middle-aged; the best of references from his employers. Address M. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man who understands his business in all its branches and will be found willing and obliging; has first-class City reference. Address T. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as porter in a wholesale liquor store; has perfect knowledge of his business; would undertake to drive a truck and make himself useful in any work. Address DENIS, Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has no objection to the country; has left his last employer on account of selling out; the best of City references. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener, with three years reference from former employer; can milk; fully understands the care of a gentleman's place; will work for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 12 Nassau-st., Room No. 13 for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent man, thoroughly conversant with the care and general treatment of horses and carriages, and is a professed driver; best of City and country references. Address J. C., Box 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting thoroughly; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; can milk and is willing to make himself useful; can give first-class references. Call on or address PETER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a private family, in the country or City; is a good steady driver; can care a cow; is a good groom; good reference given. Address H. D., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as gardener, who thoroughly understands it; is willing to make himself useful; best of reference can be given. Address J. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener; would take charge of a gentleman's country seat for the Winter. Address G. K., Portchester, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SITUATION BY A respectable young man as coachman and groom; can furnish the best of City reference. Address T. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant young man; understands his business thoroughly. Apply or address W. H., No. 125 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, CApable man as head waiter in a hotel or first-class boarding-house. Address M. M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for one week.

ALL WANTING CLERKS, SALESMEN, porters, watchmen, coachmen, grooms, bar-tenders, waiters, footmen, and every description of male help supplied, free of charge. HEALY, No. 534 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; one who understands his business well. Address J. K., Box No 213 *Times* Office.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—VETERans of the War of 1812, you are again summoned to follow the remains of your old companion in arms, Lambert Blonk, aged 74 years, to his last resting-place. The funeral takes place from his late residence, No. 79 Hudson-st., THIS WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.
ADM. DALLY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PERREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE............LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $160; second cabin, $90. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $93.

Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Aug. 24
ERIN, HALL..........SATURDAY, Aug. 31
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS..........SATURDAY, Sept. 7
VIRGINIA, PROWSE..........SATURDAY, Sept. 14
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Nov. 23
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS..........$130
SECOND-CLASS..........70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........70
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER RUSSIA ARE REQUESTed to be on board at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, by 9 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 21st inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.
TARIFA..........Saturday, Aug. 24
PALMYRA..........Wednesday, Aug. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY....Aug. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........WEDNESDAY....Aug. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY....Aug. 31
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY....Sept. 7
ETNA..........WEDNESDAY....Sept. 11
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS,
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin..........90 00
Steerage..........40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms..........$75—$90 00
Steerage..........32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin..........$170 | Steerage..........$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A 1 iron steamship CLEOPATRA, WM. DONALD, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 17th August, from Pier No. 8 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
CHRISTIAN BROS., No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.
To be followed by the steamer ACHILLES, WM. RICHES, Commander.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships from Antwerp to New-York every month, commencing with
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
KANGAROO..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
From Pier No. 45 North River.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Aug. 24, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. A. G. JONES..........Sept. 7
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. ELISHA HOWES, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on FRIDAY, Aug. 30, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer AMERICA, Capt. E. WAKEMAN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, Aug. 22.
MISSOURI, G. W. PALMER, Master, Aug. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from Wednesday, 14th, A. M., until Tuesday, 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 22,
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 29.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. For Charleston, the Florida ports, the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15.
The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, (of large freight capacity) M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving her cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 24 inst., at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 N. R., foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Aug 22.
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 29,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow Aug. 31.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fine steamship TRADEWIND, Capt. J. T. MORRILL, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.
The splendid steamer TYBEE will follow on the 31st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE,

WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 99	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 39
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 75	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 20th, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, 20th, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 21st, 7½ A. M.	Wednesday, 21st, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, 22d, 8 A. M.	Thursday, 22d, 12½ P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN FOR SHREWSBURY.

Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed'sday, Aug. 21, 7½ A. M.	Wed'sday, Aug. 21..11 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 12 M.
Friday, Aug. 23....9½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 23....1 P. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN **NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,** VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BENJ. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. BENJ. M. SIMMONS, are now running on Long Island Sound, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters in the number and size of their state-rooms, and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled. State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office on the Pier. Also, tickets sold at the principal offices of Wescott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 985 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st.; Hudson River Railroad, 9th-av. and 29th-st., 6th-av. and 42d-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 269 Washington-st., City Hall-square. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from the residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTing with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves every day, Sundays included, from North 8th-st., E. D., at 9¾ and 1¾; 8th-st., New-York, 10 and 2; Broome-st., 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip, 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., 11 and 3 o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON
Saturday, 17th, at 2½ P. M. Wednesday, 21st, at 11 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th, at 10 A. M. Thursday, 22d, at 11 A. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3¼ P. M.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale, train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.
To take effect Saturday, 17th. P. WHITE, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867.
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Sussex R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Turner's and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MARBLE MANTELS.

HUDSON RIVER SLATE COMPANY,

Office No. 25 Park-row, New-York, offer for sale their beautiful Blue State for
Billiard Beds, Mantels,
Sills and Lintels, Slate Dust,
N. O. Burial Slabs, Tiles,
Plain and Fancy Curbing, Flagging,
Counter Tops, Cemetery Stock.
Slabs and Blocks of any size or pattern.
Orders received at the Agency, No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS,

Tiling, &c., at the warerooms of A. D. M. HOLBY, Nos. 372 and 374 Greenwich-st., including the largest assortment of fine statuary marble, Renaissant, Romanesque and other styles of drawing-room and Brocatella, Belgium and Pyrenees inlaid dining-room mantels in this City, offered at reduced prices, the subscriber retiring from the business.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

INSTRUCTION.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal. W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal. For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10. HENRY M. DOWD, Agent. NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, &c., Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for degree of Engineer of Mines, Oct. 3. For catalogues and requirements for admission apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 26 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 261 and 263 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date. Address by letter as above.

MADAME C. MEARS,

No. 202 MADISON-AVENUE, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J. A Select Family Boarding School. * * * "This Institution has already taken a high stand for the safe, thorough, and accomplished education of its pupils." For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar. For catalogues containing fuller information address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 28th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH

Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16. Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

PARKER ACADEMY,

A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co. Conn. Preparation for College, West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education. REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

CASTLERIDGE SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y., an English and French Boarding-school for young ladies. The Fall Term of this institution will reopen the first MONDAY in September. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Offering a complete English course: most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPERIOR institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home united; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 18, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will re-open on Monday, September 23d. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School up town for boys aged from 6 to 12, conducted by a lady, assisted by Professors. References, Bishop Potter and others. Circulars at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 2. Apply for particulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, opens Sept. 3.—Boys of all ages fitted for business or College, or for West Point. For circulars containing list of patrons, to all of whom reference is made, address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHLAND Falls, N. Y., 1½ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17. REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application. MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOREGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For prospectus address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 10 boys; situation pleasant; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 2. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Reading, Berks Co., Penn. Address Miss E. F. GORDON.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,

At No. 907 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children, NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy Park, will receive prompt attention.

MISS COMSTOCK'S LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

WILL REOPEN, No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., ON 20TH SEPTEMBER. BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO SIX. TWO VACANCIES.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The next academic year of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, including a thorough English Course, Music, Painting and Drawing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Parlor Gymnastics, Horsemanship, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 12. For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S

English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 56 7th-av., will open THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Miss JAUDON will be at home after Sept. 3. Until then all letters addressed to Princeton, Mass., will receive prompt attention.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,

Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York. This English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal and proprietor.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Reopens Sept. 2. Address BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers.
Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1 to receive applications personally till then. All communications to be directed to the above address.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING-school for ten young ladies will be opened, Sept. 19, at Fishkill, on the Hudson, New-York. A thorough course of instruction will be combined with the comforts of a home, at moderate prices. A French lady, an experienced teacher, will reside in the family. Location pleasant, healthy and convenient to railroad depot and telegraph office. For circulars address Mrs. M. D. HALL.

A RETIRED ELOCUTIONIST NOW IN his prime, who has had great success in breaking up obstinate habits of awkwardness of manner and ineffective utterance, and introducing in lieu thereof, in a moderately short time, impressive and powerful deliveries, will instruct a few pupils in oratory or Shakespearean reading. Teachers specially disciplined. Address, till Sept. 1, B. D. D., Box No. 24 Station A.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE—Washington Heights. French is the language of the school. On account of important improvements in the buildings, Classes will resume only September 16. Boarders may be admitted after the 1st. Circulars—Broadway, No. 183, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks begins Aug. 15. Location beautiful and healthful; building elegant; rooms large and neatly furnished. Educational advantages in all departments of a high order; number of boarders limited to sixty. For rooms or circulars apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 200 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y. Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal. The eighteenth annual session of this flourishing institute will commence Sept. 3. Circulars may be had of C. F. GILMAN, No. 167 Broadway, or address the Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Open day and evening.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR girls, from the age of 7 to 16 years; number limited to twelve. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mr. C. M. WHITE, Box No. 19, Danbury, Conn., or to W. H. BURR, No. 229 Fulton-st., New-York.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, with Commercial, Primary and French Departments. Prepares for college, business, West Point. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at University, Washington-square.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4.
REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

NO. 261 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their English and French boarding and day school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 23 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 16.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av. and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT IN A SCHOOL or family by a lady experienced in teaching music, English, French, (spoken) Italian and Latin; references given. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN, NATIVE OF FRANCE, who has a long experience in teaching, both in Europe and America, desires a situation in a boarding-school. Best references, and salary only according to duties to perform. Address D. F. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER, of high respectability, desires proposals (from liberal parties) to take charge of the English branch of a young lady's education. Address (till September) LADY TEACHER, Bible House.

WANTED—A LADY QUALIFIED TO TEACH English, French, music and drawing, in a small school near the City. Address Box No. 5, Hackensack, New-Jersey.

A FRENCH TEACHER DESIRES AN engagement in a school or private family; lessons to pupils at their residence. Address C. B. J., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, who has succeeded in building up a very large trade in articles of daily consumption, would like to unite with a gentleman who can invest $10,000 to $15,000 in a very profitable business, capable of being extended to the greatest advantage. Address R. E. V., *Journal of Commerce.*

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $5,000 IN A large established manufacturing business, in which $20,000 is invested. A fine chance for an active man. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

$5,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in an exclusive manufacturing business that will pay largely; particulars at an interview. Address W. B. G., Box No. 5,028 Post-office.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN WELL QUALIFIED to conduct an office business and to answer correspondents by mail. Address for three days, with real name, MEDICUS, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

A MAN WITH FROM $1,000 TO $2,500, and not afraid to work, will find a good paying business for the investment by calling, for two days, at No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 23, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MR. G. L. FOX, supported by the TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8, in the comic fairy pantomime,
MOTHER GOOSE AND HER GOLDEN EGG.
To be seen at all hours,
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, TEN LIVING SEALS, LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

TERRACE GARDEN.—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET..........PROPRIETOR
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 21, AT 8.
1. Grand March—"Don Carlos," (new)..........Verdi
2. Overture—"Fra Diavolo"..........Auber
3. Waltz—"An der schoenen blauen Donau" (new). Strauss
4. Grand Selection—"L'Africaine"..........Meyerbeer
5. Overture—"William Tell"..........Rossini
6. Reverie for Orchestra, (new)..........Vieuxtemps
7. Polka Mazurka—"Libelle," (new)... / Polka—"Postillon d'Amour," (new)... } Strauss
8. Fantasie—"Midsummer Night's Dream"..........Mendelssohn
9. Overture—"Poet and Peasant"..........Suppe
10. Lied—"The Standard Bearer"..........Lindpaintner
11. Carnival de Venice, burlesque..........
12. Galop—"Fools"..........Gung'l
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

DIAMONDS FOR CHARITY:

THE WORLD-FAMOUS YACHT "HENRIETTA,"
THAT WON THE OCEAN RACE, HAS BEEN
BOUGHT FROM HER LATE PROPRIETOR,
AND
WILL BE ONE OF THE PRIZES.

A farm of 600 acres, worth $60,600, and one single purse of $200,000 in greenbacks.
The proceeds of this Great Benevolent Enterprise are devoted to founding a

NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME
AT GETTYSBURGH,
FOR CRIPPLED AND DISABLED VETERANS OF THE LATE WAR.

$300,000 OF DIAMONDS TO BE GIVEN AWAY, AND A TOTAL OF 3,800 PRIZES.

This enterprise, in view of its noble object, and the impossibility of erecting Soldiers' Homes, such as the Palace of the Invalides in Paris, by private benevolence, has been

SPECIALLY CHARTERED AND INCORPORATED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE,

in an act bearing date March 6, 1867.

Under and by authority of the Act above mentioned, the Supervisors appointed to raise funds—in such manner as they may deem proper—have, after consultation with the friends of the measure, concluded to have a GRAND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION. They see the success achieved by an individual, for his own benefit when offering the large inducement to the public of an Opera House, and they cannot think for a moment that the American people will be less generous for so noble a purpose as the erection of a Home for those who became disabled in fighting for the Union.
This is to be

A NATIONAL INSTITUTION,

free for all crippled and invalided soldiers.

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Two hundred and twenty thousand subscribers at five dollars each, for which each will receive a splendid Chromo-Lithographic View of the Battle-field, 24 by 30 inches, worth the price of the subscription. This great work of art is now in the hands of the engravers. Besides this, each subscriber will have a chance for the awards to be made, including among them the splendid sum of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in cash.
To the public we now earnestly appeal. The inducements are such that every one should subscribe.
First—Gratitude to those who left home and friends to fight the battles for the Union. We appeal to you to aid in giving them a Home, now that the fate of war has rendered them unable to work for a living.
Second—For a subscription of $5 you have a chance for the grand award of $300,000—in itself a magnificent fortune—besides 3,806 chances for other valuable awards, including $200,000 of diamonds. And if you get none of these, and should you also fail to win the world-famous yacht HENRIETTA, you get the full worth of your money in the splendid picture of the great battle-field of Gettysburgh, with the gratification of knowing that your money goes to provide a Home for the crippled and loyal soldiers of our late terrible civil war.

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

It has been determined to make the awards on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, next, or at an earlier day, if the subscriptions are all taken sooner.

3,807 AWARDS, as follows:

First Award—$200,000 in cash.
Second—One of the finest farms in the State of New-York, situated about 36 miles back of Newburgh, in Sullivan County—600 acres; together with all the stock, farming utensils, &c. There are on it a splendid Mansion, Saw and Grist Mills, a lake stocked with fish, &c.; in fact, everything complete and in good order. This farm is valued at $60,000.
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1 Diamond Necklace, 48 brilliants	$30,000
2 awards—2 sets of Diamond Brooch and Ear-rings, each $25,000	50,000
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2 awards—Diamond Necklace—one $7,000 and one $8,000	15,000
1 award—Diamond Cross	6,000
2 awards—Diamond Cluster Pin, $5,000; Brooch, $5,000	10,000
1 award—Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet, Brooch and Pin	5,000

There are 50 awards of single-stone Diamond Pins, Rings, &c., from $4,000 down to $1,000; and 43 awards from $800 down to $50.

500 awards of $20 each	$10,000
1,000 awards of $10 each	10,000
2,200 awards of $5 each	11,000

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The first session to commence on MONDAY, Sept. 16.
The Professorships in every department have been filled by the highest talent, and the system of culture pursued, whether vocal or instrumental, will be thorough in every respect.
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In consequence of the GENUINE ARTISTIC TRIUMPH which has been achieved by MRS. F. W. LANDER, upon her FIRST APPEARANCE in the American version of Giacometti's Great Tragedy, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, and the appreciation with which it was received by ONE OF THE MOST CRITICAL AUDIENCES of this City, the management begs leave to announce it for repetition
THIS EVENING,
and
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
MRS. F. W. LANDER as ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND, and MR. JAS. H. TAYLOR....as........EARL OF ESSEX supported by the ADMIRABLE COMPANY, which shared her success.

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ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued from First Page.)

tilities they would probably proclaim their neutrality, and *the nature of modern warfare is so rapid that the contest between the principals might be settled by some new Solferino or some new Sadowa, long before the neutral spectators had time to make up their minds to interfere.* Of this the Emperor NAPOLEON, if he could have any doubt of it, may easily satisfy himself by reading the opinion of the Austrian and Italian Press long before he starts for the interview of Salzburg.

The Prince Imperial at a Distribution of College Prizes.

At the distribution of prizes in the general competition between the colleges of Paris and Versailles, at the Sorbonne, on Wednesday, Aug. 7, M. DURUY, Minister of Public Instruction, thus addressed the Prince Imperial, who distributed the prizes on the occasion: "Monseigeur, our *fêtes* have a seriousness in them, even in the midst of joy. Your Imperial Highness must have perceived that such is the case by the long address just delivered. However, you will permit me one more. It is a month since, Prince, amid the applause of an assemblage in which the whole world had its representatives, you presented to the Emperor the prize which the jury of the nations had awarded to the warm and resolute protector of the laboring classes. To-day it is the son of the historian of CÆSAR, of the Imperial writer who has so often expressed noble thoughts in the finest language—it is the heir to the first throne in the world—who comes to distribute crowns to the victors in the contests of intellect, to those who will one day assist him in good service to the country. May these *fêtes*, Prince, remain in your memory. One will remind you of the persevering efforts of your illustrious father to diminish the destitution of the people, and the other of his solicitude to elevate the genius of France."

MEXICO.

Maximilian in Captivity at Queretaro—Baron Lago's Official Report.

From the Vienna Official Abendpost, Aug. 3.

The following dispatch from Baron LAGO, the Austrian Minister in Mexico, dated Mexico, June 25, with a postscript of June 28, contains an interesting and authentic account of the captivity of MAXIMILIAN at Queretaro:

After overcoming the great difficulties laid in my way by the Lugarteniente-General MARQUEZ, I succeeded in leaving Mexico on the 31st of May, and arrived after a three days' journey, via Tuloca and Celaya, at Queretaro on the night of the 3d of June. The day after I received permission from the Republican Commander-in-Chief, Gen. ESCOBEDO, to visit the Emperor whenever I pleased. I immediately went to the prison in the Convento de las Capuchinas, where I found His Majesty in bed suffering severely from dysentery, but full of mental vigor and courageous resolution. On the stairs and corridors leading to the chamber of His Majesty hundreds of soldiers were lying about, so that one had literally to step over them. The chamber itself was a cell at the end of a corridor on the first floor about ten paces long and six wide, and contained nothing but a camp-bed, a chest, two tables, an arm-chair and four other chairs made of reeds; the floor was of common brick, the door and only window opened into the passage. Before the one stood a sentinel, before the other an officer lay on a straw mat. At night a General and three Colonels stood sentinel before the Imperial chamber with revolvers in their hands. On the same corridor were two other cells, where Gens. MIRAMON and MEJIA were imprisoned; they were allowed to communicate without hindrance with their Sovereign. In two other smaller chambers were the Imperial body physician, Dr. BASCH, and the two European servants of the Emperor. These three were not treated as prisoners. From the time of my arrival at Queretaro I was in daily communication for hours together with the Emperor, who treated me most graciously and kindly, and gave me every proof of his entire confidence. His Majesty also frequently saw my colleagues, the Prussian Minister and the Belgian and Italian Chargés d'Affaires, MM. HOORIKE and CURTOPASSI, to whom he also showed himself most amiable and gracious. We soon came to the conclusion, in consequence of the most difficult and almost hopeless state of affairs, that the two lawyers who had arrived with us from Mexico, MM. RIVA-PALACIO and MARTINEZ DE LA TORRE, could do more for their Imperial client at San Luis, the seat of the Republican Government, and where, therefore, the final decision would be made, than at Queretaro, where, however, the other two lawyers, ORTEGA and VASQUEZ, remained. A short time after their arrival at San Luis these two gentlemen telegraphed to us that their endeavors had totally failed, and especially that their chief demand—namely, the declaration that the court-martial was incompetent to decide the Imperial cause—had been imperatively refused. This Court consisted of six Captains, with a Lieutenant-Colonel as President. The lawyers proposed that the cause should be tried either by a court-martial composed of general officers or by a National Congress. At the request of the above-mentioned lawyers, who in the course of the day had sent us further details of the lamentable situation of affairs, the Prussian Minister, M. MAGNUS, immediately left for San Luis, in order, if possible, to obtain a better result, or at least a delay of the proceedings. In order to neglect nothing myself that might be of possible assistance to the Imperial prisoner, I offered to accompany the Prussian Minister, as he is not acquainted with the Spanish language, and his Secretary was compelled by a severe attack of illness to remain at Queretaro. The two lawyers who had remained declared, however, solemnly in the presence of my colleagues that, as a representative of Austria, I should only injure the cause of the Emperor by appearing at San Luis, and I was thus compelled to relinquish the plan, for which the Emperor thanked me on the same evening, as he urgently required my presence with him. The Emperor had no hope whatever of any favorable result for his honor and life from the negotiations at San Luis; and as it appeared afterward he was right. On the 12th and 13th of June the proceedings commenced in the town theatre of Queretaro. The court-martial and the accused were on the stage, the audience in the boxes and stalls! The theatre was sparingly lighted up. Partly on account of his serious illness, but more especially from a profound resentment of the indignity proposed, His Majesty refused to appear under any condition less than the application of brute force, and the proceedings against him were for a time suspended; but Gens. MIRAMON and MEJIA were compelled to appear upon the stage. On the 14th the case against the Emperor was taken up, the lawyers for the defence having proved that the presence of the accused was not necessary for the legality of the proceedings. At another time I shall be able to report to your Excellency more at length in regard to the thirteen points of accusation and the defence. Besides the usurpation of supreme power, the kindling of a civil war, &c., one of the chief points of accusation consists in the sanction of the decree of Oct. 3, 1864, in consequence of which, as the Liberals assert, 40,000 military executions took place throughout the country. On the 14th MM. HOORIKS, CURTOPASSI, FOREST (late French Consul at Mazatlan, and confidential agent of the French Ambassador) and myself were arrested and taken to the headquarters of Gen. ECOBEDO. Here, by order of that General, and without any reason being given, it was intimated to us that we must leave Quretaro within two hours. We had hardly time secretly to inform the Emperor of the measure taken against us, and to collect our effects before a second order arrived from headquarters that we were to leave the town immediately. A quarter of an hour afterward we were on our road, an adjutant of ESCOBEDO giving us on leaving a passport to Cuantitlan Tambaya for us all, and informing us that the General had given orders that if we did not immediately leave Queretaro, or, if we returned during the next seven or eight days, it would cost us our lives (*los costara la vida.*) After a very fatiguing journey we reached Tambaya on the 16th, and here we heard that Gen. MARQUEZ appeared to have no thoughts of surrendering the City of Mexico, but continued to plunder and torture the inhabitants in the most shameless way, at the same time daily proclaiming victories of the Emperor, and his near approach to the city. The famine in that city had reached a frightful pitch, and a third of the inhabitants had already migrated to the villages around held by the Liberals, where they were suffering extreme misery, and contagious diseases were beginning to spread. In the Liberal camp the exasperation against MARQUEZ, the other Imperial Generals, and the foreign officers and soldiers still serving in Mexico, was unbounded, as they could not suppose them to be still ignorant of the fate that had overtaken the Emperor. They accused them, therefore, of prolonging bloodshed without any hope of success from sheer obstinacy and hatred, and all the higher Mexican and European officers were in consequence on the list of those who were to suffer death when the city was taken. On the other hand, His Majesty the Emperor had pointed out the Lugarteniente Gen. MARQUEZ to me and my colleagues as the greatest traitor, who ever since he had left Queretaro, had constantly acted in direct opposition to the orders which had been sent him. The Emperor told me that Gen. MARQUEZ had never been authorized to go to Puebla, but that his orders had been to march with the garrison of Mexico, and the funds in the Treasury there to Queretaro, where the Emperor would then have fought a decisive battle with the chief army of the Liberals, of the favorable result of which he entertained no doubt. All these plans failed in consequence of the disobedience of Gen. MARQUEZ, who never sent one courier nor one centavo to Queretaro. After the return of Gen. MARQUEZ had been vainly expected for some weeks, and after many invariably successful partial engagements with an enemy six times as numerous as his own army, it had been resolved to give up Queretaro and to march upon Mexico. On the 15th of May the march was to have commenced in the morning, but at 3 o'clock the traitor LOPEZ—Colonel of the cavalry regiment De la Emperatriz, and in command at the fortified Convento de la Cruz, the key of the position at Queretaro—surrendered his post to the enemy. The Emperor told me also that he had taken some cavalry to the fortified hill on the west side of the town—the Cerro de la Campana—with the intention of rallying his troops. There he had waited for Gen. MIRAMON, who had, however, in the meantime been badly wounded in the face and taken prisoner. Thus the valuable time that might have sufficed to enable them to cut their way through the enemy was uselessly lost. When the Emperor heard of the fate of MIRAMON it was too late to think of escape. The greater number of the Imperial troops—who, as well as their leaders, had behaved with the greatest courage and devotion during the siege—had been surprised and scattered or made prisoners. Even Gen. MEJIA advised the Emperor to surrender, as they were under a terrific fire of shell, and hostile columns were advancing to storm the position. The Emperor then himself took a white flag, and surrendered to Gen. RIVA PALACIO. [illegible] counsel for his defence. Four [illegible] LOPEZ had been at the headquarters of Gen. ESCOBEDO, and had offered to betray his master for 2,600 ounces of gold, but he afterwards received no more than 7,000 piastres. As the Emperor himself told me, LOPEZ had betrayed him and his troops for about 11 reals a head. Arrived at Tacubaya, I immediately sent official information of the surrender of Queretaro and the captivity of the Emperor to the Austrian officers in Mexico, and communicated to them that an autograph letter from His Majesty, desiring them to avoid all further shedding of blood, had been sent to them by M. MAGNUS, but had probably been intercepted by Gen. MARQUEZ, and that they must now, therefore, consider themselves responsible to His Majesty the Emperor of Austria for the life of every Austrian soldier that should hereafter be uselessly sacrificed. I also offered to meet Col. Count KHEVENHULLER between the trenches at night time, and by a personal interview to convince him of the authenticity of the news from Queretaro. At the same time I put myself in personal communication with the Republican General-in-Chief, PORFIRIO DIAZ, in order to obtain favorable conditions for the Austrian troops.

What follows in the dispatch of Baron LAGO, is already well known. Mexico capitulated, but the Minister had succeeded in obtaining favorable terms for his countrymen, and the Austrian troops, to the number of 150 officers and 500 to 600 men from Mexico, and 17 officers and 50 to 60 men from Queretaro are now on their way home. The Austrians who had been in Mexico marched from there for Puebla on the 28th of June.

Letter from the Princess Charlotte on the Mexican Clergy.

The following letter from the Empress CHARLOTTE, dated January, 1865, appears in a pamphlet just published by M. AYMOT, Paris, under the title of "The Relations of the Court of Rome with the Mexican Government:"

"Your excellent letter, I repeat, has afforded me double pleasure, for it is at once a proof of your souvenir and of the friendship which does not cease to unite us. To speak frankly, we have need of them just now, for the situation is far from being bright. I do not know if you are aware that the Pope, who has a sprightly disposition, often says of himself that he is a *jettatore*. It is certain, however, that ever since his envoy set foot on our land we have only experienced bitter mortifications, and we are in expectation of others not less numerous in future. Energy and perseverance I believe we have; but I ask myself, if difficulties of this kind continue, whether it will be possible to overcome them. This is, in truth, the actual state of things. The clergy, mortally offended by the letter of December 27, is not to be easily overcome. All the old abuses combine to evade the orders of the Emperor regarding them. In this, perhaps, there is no fanaticism, but there is in it such steady and manœuvring tenacity that I believe it impossible for the persons who now compose the body of the clergy to adopt any other system. The question is what is to be done with them. When NAPOLEON I. obtained from the Pope the dismissal of the emigrant Bishops they were living abroad, and as they were holy persons they were resigned. Those whom we have here would readily leave their sees but not their revenues. A salary from the State would not be an equivalent, and their ideal is to live in Europe in the possession of money while we are struggling here to establish the position of the Church. There is to be a revision of the Church property sold—a second apple of discord—for in consequence of acknowledging the reformed laws, we have brought the Conservatives upon us. Now we are going to have upon our shoulders the Liberals and the allottees. As there can be but one weight and one measure for all, those who have been guilty of illegal operations must give up their gains, and I am afraid that this work of reparation and of justice will excite as much passion as the loss of their property did in regard to the clergy. In the midst of all this Oajaca is not yet taken, and this troubles the public mind. If, unhappily, anything should go wrong there, the shell would burst in several places. During the last month we have been passing through a very sharp crisis. If we pass through it successfully the future of the Mexican Empire may be brilliant; if not, I do not know what we must expect from it. During the first six months everybody considered the Government perfect; touch anything, put your hand to any work, and you were cursed. It is nothing that will not have itself dethroned. Perhaps you would believe with me that Nothing is a manageable substance, because it is nothing; on the contrary, you come against it at every step in this country, and it is of more solid granite than almost all the forces of the human mind. The pyramids of Egypt would be less difficult to raise than the Mexican Nothing to be overcome. However, everything here would be of secondary importance were it not for the main fact that the army is diminishing and with it the material force of the Government. I am ever afraid that we are grasping the shadow for the substance. No doubt the Corps Legislatif in France will speak out, but that will be nothing more or less than sounding speeches. Here, however, it is facts which can compromise the success of the work which France has founded, and which is destined to bear the name of NAPOLEON III. to future generations. It is very well to say, as is said in the English Parliament, "Mexico is in really such good order that it does not need any help," but for my part I prefer keeping to realities. In order to civilize this country it is necessary to be completely master of it, and in order to get elbow room it is necessary constantly to realize its strength in great battalions. This is an argument which is not disputed. All strength which cannot be realized, such as prestige, skill, popularity, enthusiasm, has only a conventional value; these are resources which rise and fall—troops are indispensable. Austrians and Belgians are very good in times of calm, but let tempest come and they are only red trousers. If I may tell you all my thoughts, I believe it will be very difficult for us to pass through all the first vital crises if the country be not more occupied than it is. Everything is much scattered; and it seems to me that instead of recalling anything, it is perhaps essential to augment. I fear very much that the Marshal repents of not having written in the month of October what we asked him to write. He has dreaded the discontent in France, and has, I believe, exchanged little unpleasantnesses for a great one. That is not my opinion only; if it were I could not venture to give it with so much assurance—it is that of ——, and also of ——, who are both competent judges. They say that they are not reassured, not so much on our account as on account of the army; for we can bear a check—nobody would be surprised at that—but the French army could not. We can, if need be, retire like JUAREZ into a distant province—we can go back to where we came from; but France must triumph, first because she is France, and next because her honor is engaged.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Arizona—$944,394 in Treasure.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Arizona*, Commander MAURY, from Aspinwall 12th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her

TREASURE LIST FROM SAN FRANCISCO:

Panama R. R. Co.	$25,692	Weil & Co.	$50,346
Eugene Kelly & Co.	139,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	119,100
S. W. Seligman & Co.	65,700	Order	500,000
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	15,461	Total	$943,194

FROM ASPINWALL.

S. L. Isaacs & Asch	$1,000
Grand total	$944,394

Intelligence from Panama, Chili and Peru—The Expected Return of the Spaniards to the Pacific—Valparaiso Being Fortified—Opening of the Port of Pisco.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Aug. 12, 1867.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Pacific*, WOLCOTT, Commander, arrived at Taboga on the morning of the 3d inst. Her dates are: Valparaiso, July 17; Coquimbo, 18th; Caldera, 19th; Cobija, 21st; Iquique, 21st; Arica, 22d; Islay, 23d; Callao, 28th; Guayaquil, 27th.

The United States flagship *Susquehanna*, of the North Atlantic Squadron, Rear-Admiral JAMES S. PALMER, arrived at Aspinwall from Vera Cruz on the 6th inst., where she will remain until about the 20th inst., and then sail for Carthagena and St. Thomas. The *Monongahela*, Commodore BISSELL, also arrived at Aspinwall on the 10th. The *Saco*, Commander HENRY WILSON, left under orders from Admiral PALMER, on the 10th inst., for Carthagena, to be gone a few days, when she will return to her station. The health of all aboard these vessels is excellent.

AFFAIRS IN CHILI.

The steamship *Arica*, from Liverpool, touching at Montevideo, arrived in the Bay of Valparaiso on the 12th of July, having left that port on the 23d of June, and reports the Spanish iron-clad *Numancia* at Santa Catalina, Rio, where she was undergoing repairs of her machinery. From the statements of the officers and passengers of the *Arica* there was nothing at all being said at Rio of the return of the Spaniards to the Pacific, although the arrival of this frigate at Rio Janeiro is considered a bad sign. But little change had occurred in the unsatisfactory state of affairs existing for some time, and it is likely to continue until something definite in regard to the movements of the Spaniards is made public. At any rate, the question of the probability or improbability of an immediate renewal of hostilities between Spain and the Allied Republics, appear to be involved in considerable obscurity. While on the one hand the Press, the commercial community and the general public, are unanimous in the opinion that the Spaniards contemplate another invasion, the Government organ stoutly maintains that the Spanish squadron had no such orders or intentions.

A correspondent writing to the Panama *Mercantile Chronicle*, from Valparaiso, under date of July 17, the day the mail left, says that news had been received at the last moment that MENDEZ NUNEZ had arrived at Montevedo with three frigates, immediately on receipt of which the Ministry held a Cabinet meeting. Previous to the receipt of the intelligence referred to, it was generally understood that the Government had given orders to disband certain battalions and to sell several ships-of-war. The tranquillization of the public mind and the reduction of expenses were sought to be gained by one and the same means. The reported arrival of MENDEZ NUNEZ at Montevideo with three frigates rather puzzled the Government, and immediately arrested their course of action.

The general opinion throughout Chili now is that the Spaniards will return. Under the effect of this alarm the Government are pushing on the works of fortifying Valparaiso with more energy than ever. More than sixty cannon, with calibres respectively 450, 500 and 600 pounds, have already been mounted on batteries around the heights of Valparaiso commanding the bay.

AFFAIRS IN PERU.

Notwithstanding some little discontent existing on account of the reform in public offices and salaries, the poverty of the Treasury, the unsatisfactory state of foreign relations, the continual discord between those in power and the absence of a constitution and a constitutional President, tranquillity reigns throughout the Republic and without any symptoms of any serious trouble. Nothing whatever had been accomplished toward making up the deficiency in the public revenue, on account of the still pending differences between the Cabinet and Congress. On the 28th of July, Independence Day, it was believed that the new Constitution would be promulgated and that President PRADO would on the same day be installed, but up to time of the departure of the *Pacific* nothing definite in regard to the matter had been made public.

Mr. VARNAGHEN, Minister Plenipotentiary of Brasil to Lima, has withdrawn from the Republic on account of a misunderstanding with the Government, arising from that part of the memoir of the Foreign Office relating to the Oriental Alliance, which was presented to Congress, and from some expressions in President PRADO's message at the opening of Congress. Mr. VARNAGHEN has gone to Ecuador.

Gen. HOVEY, United States Minister to Peru, has gone to Chili, it is believed, with the object to conciliate the arrangements of peace between Spain and the Allied Republics.

The person selected as Minister to Mexico by the President, not being considered a proper one to discharge the duties of that office, Congress made an addition to the law nullifying the power previously conferred.

A meeting of the Administrator of the Custom-house and several merchants of Callao was held on July 18, which resulted in a considerable reduction in the tariff of duties on articles of national production.

At a meeting of the merchants on the 24th July, they resolved to send a memorial to Government, asking the transfer of the Custom-house to Lima, and that the power now in deposit at the Callao Custom-house should be removed as soon as practicable, as an explosion would destroy all the merchandise there deposited.

The President, in answer to the Commission, and after kindly showing them the present obstacles which prevented the immediate removal of the Custom-house to the capital, promised to have the powder out of the Custom-house as soon as possible.

The Minister of Finance has presented to Congress a project of law to cancel all salaries due to employes and others with credit bonds.

A decree was issued July 22, prohibiting from that date the entrance of any Spaniard into the territory of the Republic. In disregard of this order, those who enter the Republic shall be punished in accordance with decree of May 11, 1866.

A new law of the Republic establishes: 1. From the 1st January, 1868, no other coin will be received at the offices of the Government than the national coin, and in this money all payments shall be made. 2. The Government shall withdraw from circulation all Peruvian money and convert it into decimal money, according to the law of Feb. 14, 1863. 3. In future the national gold coins will not have an official value. They will be received and paid at the Government offices according to their current market value.

The port of Pisco has been declared open. It is six miles from the Chinchas, and it seems probable that the ships loaded at the Chinchas will be in future dispatched from Pisco. It is likely a large importation will be made from this port in course of time, as the port is conveniently situated for business with towns on the other side of the Andes. The large quantities of cotton and liquors produced in that neighborhood will not require in future to be sent to Callao for exportation, as they can now be exported direct.

THE TURF.

Hartford Horse Association—Trotting and Driving Races—Award of Premiums.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The seventh annual exhibition of the Hartford Horse Association opened to-day at the Trotting Park, under very favorable auspices. The entry-books closed at 10 o'clock with a full list of 133 entries, superior in their general character to any made at any previous exhibition. Among the noted animals brought together for a test of speed are the celebrated trotting mares *Lady Thorne* and *Lucy*. GEORGE C. HITCHCOCK, of New-Preston, exhibits some superior blooded stock of the *Ashland* and *Patchen* breed. WM. B. SMITH, of this city, exhibits some fine animals on the ground, including his four-year-old colt *Thomas Jefferson*, also *Membrino, Patchen*, and *Granite State*.

At 11 o'clock classes were called in regular order.

Eight entries were made of brood mares and three premiums taken, as follows:

Bay mare *Heatherbloom*, owned by M. H. GRIFFIN, of Middletown, first premium; *Kitty Rucker*, owned by WILLIAM B. SMITH, of Hartford, second premium; and *Fannie*, owned by D. W. THRALL, of Bloomfield, third premium.

The following premiums were also awarded:

For colts under one year old—*Bashaw*, M. H. GRIFFIN, owner, first; *Rose Terry*, WM. B. SMITH, owner, second; *Lady Allen*, WM. G. ALLEN, owner, third.

For colts two years old and under three—*Buckingham*, WM. B. SMITH, owner, first; *Highland Ash*, GEO. C. HITCHCOCK, owner, second; *Young Heatherbloom*, M. H. GRIFFIN, owner, third.

For colts three years old; *Clarion, Jr.*, THOS. DUNN, owner, first; *Abdallah Chief*, ABIJAH WOODRUFF, owner, Second; *Berlin Beauty*, WM. B. SMITH, owner, third.

In the trotting race for colts four years old and under, mile heats, best two in three; *Granite State*, WM. B. SMITH, owner, took first premium; *Blacksmiths Maid*, L. T. MCQUINCY, owner, second.

In the race for trotting stallions, *Leviathan*, owned by WM. L. BRADLEY, of Meriden, won the first premium, $200; and *Monitor*, owned by CHAS. DICKERMAN, of New-Haven, the second, $100. *Leviathan's* best time was 2:41.

A. A. BOND, of Hartford, took the first premium, and JOHN FARRIS the second, for best family horses under six years old, without regard to speed.

Two entries were made of trotting horses with running mates, viz., *Goodbeer*, owned by WALTER SMITH, of Mechanicsville, N. Y., and *Kingston*, owned by GEORGE H. PENFIELD, of Hartford. The latter took the first premium, $80, and SMITH the second, $40. *Kingston's* best time was 2:33.

In the race for gentlemen's driving horses, that had never trotted in public faster than 2:32, there were two entries, viz.: *Breeze*, owned by JAMES MCKEE, of Paterson, N. J., and *John Ferris*, owned by J. J. BOWEN, of Boston. *Breeze* won the first heat in 2:38¾; *Ferris* the second, third and fourth heats in 2:37, 2:40, 2:42.

The first premium of $200, was awarded to Mr. BOWEN, and the second premium to Mr. MCKEE. In this class *Breeze* was the favorite at the start, as the sales of pools indicated almost two to one.

During the afternoon the attendance was fair, and the number of teams within the track unusually large. To-morrow the programme embraces gentlemen's driving horses, running horses, matched horses, stallions for general use under six years, fastest pairs of trotting horses, &c.

In the fastest class for Thursday for a purse of $1,100, *Lady Thorne* and *Lucy* will be brought together for the first time. They are said to be the fastest trotting mares in the country.

Messrs. UNDERHILL & CLARK, of Boston, at their pool sale to-night, sold in the 2:27 class for to-morrow, Goldsmith Mare, $100; *Empress*, $40; *Col. Maynard*, $30.

In the running race *Irene*, of this city, was the favorite by more than two to one. The *Lawrence Boy*, of Boston, was second.

Springfield National Horse Show.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The fifth National Horse Show, which opens in this city on Tuesday, Aug. 27, promises to be a great success. To-day the horses *Lady Thorne, Lucy, Volunteer, Leviathan, McClellan* and others have been entered, and many of the finest horses in the country will be on exhibition.

Two new classes have been formed, making thirty-nine in all, of gentlemens' driving horses which have never beaten the time of 2:32 and 2:27. Prizes of $150 are offered in each class.

A Test Suit Against the Merchant's Union Express Company.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

A test suit has been instituted in the United States District Court for the Northern District of New-York by HENRY E. PHELPS, of Michigan, through JOHN H. REYNOLDS, of this city, his counsel, against the Executive Committee of the Merchants' Union Express Company and the Company itself, to restrain the forfeiture of his stock, and the collection of the last call of 10 per cent., and also to recover back the money paid, and have his name stricken from the subscription list.

A motion for an injunction according to the prayer of the bill of complaint has been noticed to be heard before Justice NELSON at Cooperstown on the 29th inst.

National Labor Congress at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The National Labor Congress met at 9 o'clock this morning. A number of delegates arrived since yesterday, and were admitted to their seats. Committees were appointed on the national organ, the eight-hour movement and coöperation.

The Committee on the Constitution reported a draft, which was discussed during the morning and afternoon session and referred back to the Committee.

On motion, committees were appointed on the National Labor Organization, and to be composed of one delegate from each State represented; on convict labor, on the qualifications of apprentices, on the subject of taxation of United States bonds, &c.

After the appointment of these committees and some desultory discussion as to the instructions to be given them, the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morow morning.

Burning of a Machine-shop in Ohio.

BUCYRUSO, Ohio, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

Messrs. FREY & SHOCKLER's machine-shop was burned last night. Loss $12,000; insured for $4,000.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANOTHER HOTEL SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner WILDEY, at the Oak-street Station-house, over the body of an unknown man, who is supposed to be A. GOODRICH, of Brooklyn, who committed suicide by leaping from a sixth-story window at the Frankfort House, on the corner of Frankfort and William streets. It appears from the evidence, that the deceased called at the hotel on Monday evening, and registered himself as "A. GOODRICH," when he was assigned to a room on the sixth floor. Nothing more was heard of him until 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when he made the fatal leap. Deceased fell flat on his face, and was quite dead when picked up. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH made the necessary examination, and found the left thigh and right leg were broken. In his opinion death had resulted from concussion. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance. Deceased was about 25 years of age. No clue to his identity could be obtained. The body has been sent to the Morgue.

FELONIOUS ASSAULTS.—Yesterday afternoon a disturbance took place in the lager-bier saloon, No. 18 Green-street, between the proprietor, JOSEPH MONKHOFF, and JOHN CASEY. The latter was shot in the hand, and was also severely injured in the head, by being beaten by MONKHOFF. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the assailant arrested by Officer LAUGHLIN, of the Eighth Precinct....JOHN HARSWIG, of No. 515 East Fifteenth-street, quarreled with JOHANNA MUTH, and stabbed her in the breast, the weapon inflicting a frightful, though not a fatal wound. The sufferer was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and HARSWIG locked up in the Eighteenth Ward Station-house.

ACCIDENTS.—LOUIS SCHNEIDER, aged 5 years, was run over at the corner of Tenth-street and Second-avenue, by a truck driven by WM. EDWARDS. The boy was not dangerously injured....MARIA MASSETT, of No. 4 Macdougal-street, fell in the street and broke her leg. She was taken to the Bellevue Hospital....Yesterday morning MILES BRADLEY, a street sweeper was knocked down by a runaway horse in Thirty-first-street, near Seventh-avenue, being severely injured....EDWARD SMITH of No. 397 Third-avenue, fell in a fit on the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and First-avenue. He was taken home.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Lord Morley, Lord Camperdown and Hon. H. Cowper are at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. Rufus King, late United States Minister to Rome, and M. Cerruti, the new Italian Minister, are at the Brevoort House. Gen. Henssein, of Turkey, is at the Hoffman House. Gen. Rousseau and family, Bishop Kerfoot and brother, of Pittsburgh, and Capt. Buchanan, England, are at the St. James Hotel. Gen. M. S. Wade, Ohio, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Col. Drysdale and Major Slack, of the British army, and Hon. E. A. Rollins, Washington, are at the Astor House. Hon. John A. Griswold, Troy, is at the New-York Hotel.

METROPOLITAN REVENUE BOARD.—Several places were reported yesterday as having being seized, or being under investigation. Among others, the coal oil distillery of Mr. WM. H. MCKIBGAN, of Jersey city; five barrels of spirits, at a house in Twenty-seventh-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; the rectifying establishment of MORRIS LEVI, No. 448 West Thirty-third-street, by Revenue Inspector H. C. GROAT; the rectifying establishment of D. L. SCHWARTZ, adjoining that of LEVI's, by Inspector GROAT.

THE CITY HALL PARK.—Preparations are being made to lay the walks through the City Hall Park with a new kind of pavement, somewhat resembling asphaltum. One path has been laid with it for about a year past, and it appears to wear well, being affectedly neither cold nor heat. Its cost is comparatively small.

ORGAN OPENING.—On Thursday evening the two organs erected by the ODELL BROS in St. Timothy's Church, in Fifty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, will be opened and a grand concert given. Messrs. H. E. BROWNER, JOHN P. MORGAN and HEINRICH GREINER will perform.

PERSONAL.—Commander MARCELLO CERRUTI, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Italy to the United States, arrived in the *Scotia* yesterday, and is now stopping at the Brevoort House. His Excellency has but lately left Berne.

FIRE.—About 9 o'clock last night a slight fire occurred in a dance-house, at No. 100 James-street. The flames were kindled by one of the girls, who entered a closet with a light, which set fire to the clothes contained therein.

MUSIC AT THE PARK.—The Park Commissioners announce that, if the weather is fine, there will be music on the Lake at the Park to-day, (Wednesday,) commencing at 4:30 o'clock P. M.

MINOR ITEMS.—ANTON SCHMIDT, of No. 122 East Fifty-third-street, fell from a second story window yesterday morning, and was so severely injured that he died soon after at St. Luke's Hospital. Coroner GAMBLE was notified to hold an inquest....JOHN KENNEDY, of No. 219 East Thirty-eighth-street, quarreled with his wife MARGARET, and struck her on the head with a smoothing-iron. As the wife declined to make a complaint, KENNEDY was discharged....The body of a female child was found in the gutter in front of No. 76 Beach-street....A live male infant about 3 months old was found at the corner of Washington and Franklin streets, and sent to the Central Office....MURTY ROGERS and MICHAEL HAYES, who escaped on the 15th from the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island by swimming, were arrested on Monday by Officers LINDEN and COTTRELL, Twenty-second Precinct Police....JAMES MCDERMOTT, of No. 58 East Fourth-street, was found in Broadway prostrated by the heat. He was taken to the New-York Hospital....EDWARD AUSENBURY, of the Pacific Hotel, was stabbed in the hand and slightly injured during an altercation with a stranger in the New-York Theatre. The stranger made some remark to Mrs. DUSENBERRY, and the husband resented the affront. The fellow eluded arrest.... The body of JOHN MEAHER was found yesterday in the yard of his residence, No. 92 Broome-street. Coroner GOVER will hold an inquest....Mrs. CATHARINE QUINN poured kerosene oil upon a fire at her residence, in Tenth-avenue, near Manhattan-street, when she was severely burned, as was also her husband....WM. H. LINDSAY was arrested yesterday on a charge of setting fire to the plumbing establishment of M. RILEY, No. 628 Sixth-avenue, and was locked up for examination....The body of LAWRENCE O'BRIEN was found yesterday floating in the East River, near Pier No. 52. Coroner WILDEY was notified.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE EXCISE LAW ON CONEY ISLAND.—The hotels on Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and on the different roads to those places, have recently kept open house for all who came along. On Sunday last a number were arrested for violating the Excise Law. The parties were brought before Justice CROMWELL, where Mr. VEEDER, their counsel, objected to the jurisdiction of the Court, and it was finally decided to let the local Justices attend to the matter. Those arrested were taken before Justice VOORHIES, of Gravesend, and disposed of as follows: EDWARD FREAR and FREDERICK BURCKHARDT, hotel proprietors, were fined $35 each. The cases of JOHN STILWELL, CHARLES MERRITT, and EDWARD CURRAN, bar-keepers of Green's Hotel, on Coney Island, and CHARLES S. HYDE, bar-tender for HENRY DITMAS, demanded a jury trial. The examinations were adjourned until the 26th inst. THEODORE HOOK, CHARLES DECKER, JAMES TRAINER, bar-tenders at the Tivoli House; THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY, bar-tender at WYCKOFF's; EDWARD PAGE, bar-tender at the Metropolitan; THOMAS G. HARRISON, proprietor, and JOHN DENNISON, bar-tender, all waived examination and gave bail to appear before the Grand Jury.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A regular meeting of the Board was held yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. LITTLE, in the chair. The Committee appointed to select a site for a new County Nursery reported in favor of purchasing the Deleplaine property, at Bay Ridge, for $50,000. Some debate ensued, and several members contended that it would be more advantageous to erect an addition to the old building in Flatbush than to purchase a new site. It was finally decided to instruct the Committee on the subject to select a suitable person to suggest views in relation to the erection of an addition to the present Nursery building. After some other action of trifling importance, the Board adjourned.

STOLEN PROPERTY IDENTIFIED.—Two young men named WM. TALBOTT and THOMAS MCCAULEY, were arrested on Monday last on the charge of perpetrating several burglaries on Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, Bath and Canarsie. They were brought before Justice BUCKLEY and committed for further examination. The officers have since ascertained that the following persons were robbed, as supposed, by the accused: John A. Kissam and T. C. Church, of Fort Hamilton; Col. Wm. Cropsey, of New-Utrecht; Barney Williams, and M. Fatmann, of Bath; Mr. Felter, of Coney Island; Mr. Hicks Post, of the Coney Island Road, and Messrs. Seaman and Balling, of Canarsie. A large portion of the property alleged to have been stolen has been identified by some of the above parties.

MASONIC FUNERALS.—Mr. THOMAS HOTCHKISS, a Williamsburgh manufacturer, recently deceased, was yesterday interred with Masonic honors. The funeral exercises were held at Christ Church, Bedford-avenue, and the Rev. Dr. PARTRIDGE officiated. The members of Hyatt Lodge attended in a body.... Mr. WM. R. BRISTOW, a famous musician, and a member of Star of Hope Lodge, who died at his residence, Forrest-street, E. D., on Sunday morning last, was also buried with Masonic honors. The deceased was well known to the frequenters of the Old Olympic.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—Policeman JAMES H. JONES, of the Atlantic Dock force, fell down dead while on duty, about 12 o'clock on Monday night. He appeared to be greatly affected by the heat during the day, and complained of pain in the head. The cause of death is supposed to be apoplexy. Deceased was about 48 years of age. He leaves a wife and several children.

RIOTERS FINED.—MICHAEL WOLF and FRANK WOLF, arrested for riotous behavior at a picnic in Strattonport, L. I., were yesterday arraigned before Justice WALTER, found guilty of the charge and fined $11 50.

FIRE IN THE NAVY-YARD.—A fire broke out in the paint-room of the boiler-shop in the Navy-yard, about 11 o'clock on Monday night, causing damage to the amount of $500. The fire was the result of accident.

NEW-JERSEY.

SINGULAR SHOOTING OCCURRENCE.—About 11:30 o'clock on Monday night word was sent to the Hudson City Police-station that a young man, 19 years of age, named MICHAEL OATES, residing at West End, had returned home under the influence of liquor, and had attempted to shoot his mother while asleep in her bed. An officer was dispatched to the house, when he was informed that the report was incorrect. Their version of the story was that the young man was handling the gun in the room where his mother was sleeping, and that it was accidentally discharged, the muzzle being so near to the bed that the pillow was set on fire. Mrs. OATES being aroused in so unusual a manner, naturally supposed some one was attempting to take her life, and her screams of murder, together with the report of fire-arms, aroused the neighbors, and for a while caused intense excitement. At the time of the arrival of the officer the cause of all this excitement was quietly sleeping off the effects of his potations. No arrests.

THE WESTFIELD BOND ROBBERY CASE.—In the fore part of the Summer a party of four ruffians entered the house of Mr. JACOB MILLER, at Westfield, maltreated Mr. MILLER, and securely bound him, his wife, hired man, and a lady visitor, after which they searched the house, and secured bonds amounting in all to $7,000. Since then the police detectives of Elizabeth have been diligently working up the case, and several members of the Little family residing in that vicinity have been arrested on a charge of being concerned in the robbery. On Sunday the officers arrested another of the family named AARON LITTLE on a charge of being implicated in the affair. On Monday Mr. and Mrs. MILLER visited the prisoner at the Jail, and at once recognized him as one of the robbers. It is thought that this arrest will lead to a full confession, and result in the arrest of all the parties concerned.

SERIOUS KEROSENE BURNING ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening, while a woman named THERESA RYAN, residing in the buildings known as "Dutch Row," in the Sixth Ward of Jersey City, was lighting a kerosene lamp, the fluid became ignited, when the lamp exploded and the burning contents scattered over and set fire to her clothing. The screams of the unfortunate woman brought to her assistance several inmates of the house, who, after a short time, succeeded in smothering the flames, not, however, until she was burned in a most frightful manner from the hips up, and rendering her recovery almost impossible.

WITHIN SIX FEET OF A COLLISION.—Shortly after 6 o'clock on Monday evening, a truck loaded with lumber, became wedged in the track of the New-Jersey Railroad at the Grove-street crossing, in Jersey City, and the team were unable to extricate it. The Washington train had started out from the depot, and was getting under good headway, as usual, when the flagman ran down the track waving his red flag, which was finally observed by the engineer, who whistled down the brakes, and reversed the engine. This action was not taken an instant too soon, as the train was not brought to a standstill until within six feet of the truck.

TWO UNKNOWN MEN FOUND DROWNED.—About 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon the body of a man, apparently a German, fifty to fifty-five years of age, was found in the Passaic River, near the Plank-road bridge. Deceased had heavy whiskers, partly gray, and had on a striped hickory shirt, mixed pants, heavy shoes, and no vest or coat.... The body of an unknown man in a nude state was found in the Passaic just above Newark. Deceased was about 30 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well built, light brown hair, heavy moustache and side whiskers. Both bodies were removed to the dead-house for identification.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT MORRISTOWN.—Shortly before 8 o'clock on Monday evening, Mr. DANIEL YAWGER, of the firm of ABER & YAWGER, at Morristown, met with a fatal accident in the following manner: Mr. YAWGER was preparing to take the 8 P. M. train for New-York, and in his haste to get into the basement entered the wrong door, and fell headlong to the foot of the cellar stairs. He was taken up in an insensible condition, and was found to have sustained serious injuries about the head and neck, which resulted in his death at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He leaves a wife and one child.

SINGULAR EXPLOSION ACCIDENT.—A singular and perhaps fatal accident occurred to Mr. JAMES MCGRAITH, of the firm of GARRIGAN & MCGRAITH, manufacturers of saddlery hardware, at Newark, on Monday afternoon, by the explosion of a soda-water fountain. He was crossing Commerce-street, when a fountain which was in a wagon in front of a saloon, exploded, and the fragments were scattered in every direction. One piece of the fountain blew up in the air to a great height, and in descending struck upon Mr. MCGRAITH's head, inflicting a dangerous wound.

ACCIDENT BY POWDER EXPLOSION.—JOHN ROHRER, of No. 20 Scott-street, Newark, on Monday night being very much annoyed by mosquitoes, concluded to ascertain what effect powder smoke would have upon the pesky things. He accordingly poured from a metal flask upon a piece of tin a quantity of powder to which he applied a match. The powder on the tin flashed up, and from some unaccountable cause ignited that remaining in the flask, causing a loud report and injuring ROHRER quite seriously in his face and hands.

THROWING A ROCK.—A woman named ELLEN NUGENT was arrested and taken before Justice MAIRES of Hudson City, yesterday, charged with having committed an assault and battery on ELLEN RILEY, and also "throwing a rock" weighing about one pound, which struck and injured one of Mrs. RILEY's children. The accused was held to bail to answer.

A BOY CRUSHED TO DEATH.—An unknown boy on Monday forenoon attempted to get on board one of the Hoboken ferry-boats from the end of the rack foot of Barclay-street, but was caught between the boat and rack and was crushed to death. The body dropped into the water and has not been recovered.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a lad about 15 years of age had his arm run over and crushed by a car loaded with a boat, on the inclined plane of the Morris Canal at Hight-street, Newark. The boy had laid down on the track and fallen asleep. Amputation was necessary.

BREVITIES.—A public meeting of the citizens of Irvington will be held in the M. E. Church this (Wednesday) evening, at which addresses on the subject of education will be delivered by JOSEPH L. MUNN, County Superintendent of Public Schools, SAMUEL M. HEWLETT, and others....JAMES CLAYTON, a youth of 17 years, has been arrested in Union County, charged with being a partner of EAGAN, the notorious horse-thief. The boy confessed his complicity, and seven horses stolen by the firm have been recovered....Eight well-known citizens of Trenton were arrested at an early hour on Sunday morning, for gambling in the saloon of one of the city Aldermen....The Belvidere Railroad draw-bridge, over the feeder in Trenton, gave way and fell into the water on Monday, while being opened....The dam at Swedesboro' was carried away during the recent storm of rain, and a mill was damaged to the extent of $5,000....The Hammonton Cranberry Company, of Atlantic County, are now engaged in preparing about one hundred acres of ground, which they will plant with cranberry-vines during the present season.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 41,000, Rye 10,000 bushels; Flour, 5,200 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 63,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels. FREIGHTS steady and unchanged. FLOUR lower; sales 500 bbls new Spring at $10; 50 bbls. new Spring at $9 75; 70 bbls. White St. Louis at $12. WHEAT quiet, buyers holding off for lower prices; sales 7,000 bushels new White Michigan at $2 34½@$2 35; 2,500 bushels new Red Ohio at $2 20, and 8,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago at about $1 93. OATS quiet and unchanged. CORN opened dull and closed 2c. lower; sales 28,000 bushels Rejected at $1 02; 30,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 04, and 40,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 03. RYE—New nominal at $1 25; sales 15,000 bushels on private terms. BARLEY unchanged. MESS PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES are all dull and unchanged.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR firm but unchanged. WHEAT firm, and advanced [illegible]; No. 1 Spring, $1 90@$1 91; No. 2 Spring, $1 80@$1 81. CORN quiet at a decline of ½c.@1c. at the opening, and closed at 97½c.@97½c. for No. 1, and 93c.@94½c. for No. 2. OATS active at a decline of 2c.; sales at 50c.@51c. RYE active at an advance of 8c.; sales at $1 18 for No. 1, and $1 16 for No. 2. BARLEY more active at $1 01 for No. 2. MESS PORK nominal at $23 00@$23 25. LARD 12½c.@12½c. BEEF CATTLE more active, and advanced 20c@25c.: Good to Choice, $7@$8. LIVE HOGS active at an advance of 10c.@15c.; Good to Choice, $6 60@$6 85; SHEEP active but unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 145,000 bushels Corn, 124,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—24,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 148,000 bushels Corn, 53,500 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR firmer, but unchanged. WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Red, $2 18; White, $2 35, for shipping. CORN advancing; No. 1, in bulk, 90c. OATS firmer at 60c. for No. 1. RYE firmer; sales at $1 17@$1 18; the receipts were light. BARLEY in good demand at $1 25. COTTON dull; Middling, 26c.@26½c. WHISKY steady at 30c. in bond. PORK firm; held at $23 50. BULK MEATS firm, but unchanged. BACON—Clear Rib and Clear Sides are in good demand; sales of Clear Rib at 15½c; Clear Sides at 15½c.@16c. LARD quiet at 12½c.@12½c. BUTTER scarce and advanced 3c.@4c.; Choice, 20c.@24c. CHEESE dull and unchanged. LINSEED dull at $1 15. FLAXSEED—There is a large supply; sales at $2 10. LARD OIL firm at $1@$1 05. STAR CANDLES, 24c. TALLOW scarce at 15½c.@16c. GOLD, 140½. MONEY steady at 8c.@10c. EXCHANGE dull at par.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

TOBACCO active; Lugs advanced 50c. and Shipping and Manufacturing grades 10c. ℔ 100 ℔s. HEMP firm at $2 85@$2 95 for dressed, and $1 50@$1 95 for undressed. COTTON dull. FLOUR quiet; Superfine $7@$8; Extra, $8 75@$9; Good Double Extra, $10 5.@$11 65; treble do. $12; Choice, $12 50@$12 75. WHEAT steady; prime and choice Spring and Club, $1 70@$1 85; red Fall, $2 15@$2 33; white, $2 25@$2 40. CORN—White, $1 05@$1 10; Yellow, $1 03; Mixed, 90c.@95c. OATS advancing; sales at 64c.@68c. RYE advancing; sales at 98c.@$1 05. PROVISIONS steady. MESS PORK $24 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.@12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. LARD unchanged. WHISKEY $2 05. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 sacks; Corn, 1,500 sacks; Oats, 1,500 sacks; Rye, 164 sacks; Barley, 23 sacks.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

COTTON firm; sales, 650 bales; Low Middling 26½c. Receipts for three days 345 bales, against 611 bales for the same time last year. Exports for the same time 3,125 bales. SUGAR—No sales of importance; Fully Fair Louisiana, 15½c.@15½c.; Cuba, No. 12 boxes, 12½c. Cuba MOLASSES is variously quoted at 49c.@55c. FLOUR—Holders asking an advance; no sales; Superfine, $8 75. CORN dull; the stock is light; White Mixed, $1 10@$1 12½. OATS are firm, at 70c. PORK quiet and firm at $26. LARD quiet and jobbing sales at 14½c. for barrels, 14½c. for tierces, and 14½c.@15c. for kegs. Gold, 140@140½. Sterling Exchange 153@155; New-York Sight Exchange ½ ℔ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

COFFEE dull, but prices unchanged. COTTON steady and scarce; Middling Upland, 28½c.@29c. FLOUR dull, nominal and unchanged; no large sales. WHEAT—Receipts small; prices unchanged. CORN—White, $1 13@$1 15; Yellow, $1 16@$1 18. OATS declined 2c.@3c.; supply large, demand good; sales at 65c.@73c., but mostly at 70c.@72c. RYE, $1 41@$1 45, as to quality. SUGAR firm, inactive and unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged; no large sales. WHISKY dull and nominally unchanged.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand; sales at $10@$10 50 for No. 1 Spring, $11 50 for Red Winter; $12 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet. CORN scarce and quiet. CORN MEAL, $2 50 ℔ 100 ℔s. MILL-FEED scarce; SHORTS, $20. SHIPSTUFFS, $28 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Wheat 9½c., Corn 7¾c., to New-York. Lumber $3 75 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—None. CANAL EXPORTS—1,690,000 feet Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 20.

TOBACCO advancing; sales 177 hhds. Lugs, $3 50@$5; Common to Medium Leaf, $5 75@$18 50; Culling Leaf, $13@$22; Wrapping and Manufacturing Leaf, $25@$35. Superfine and Fancy FLOUR, $7@$11 50. WHEAT—Prime, $2 05@$2 07. CORN, 95c.@97c., delivered. OATS, in bulk, 58c.@60c. RYE, $1 11@$1 15. BARLEY—Fall, 85c.@95c. MESS PORK, $23 75. BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.; Fancy Hams, 19½c.@21c., all packed. COTTON steady at 24c.@25c. KENTUCKY BAGGING, 22c.@25c. Raw WHISKY, in bond, active at 30c.@31c. New COPPER, 65c.@75c.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR quiet; City Doubles, $10 75@$11; Country Doubles, $9 75@$10 25; Extras, $9 25@$9 75. WHEAT firm and higher at $1 90 for No. 1, and $1 80 for No. 2. OATS lower at 48c. for No. 1, and 46½c. for No. 2. CORN firm at 95c.@96c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—8,500 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

COTTON firm; Uplands, 28½c.; Orleans, 29½c. PETROLEUM declined; sales 4,500 bbls. Refined; standard White at $27. FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $11 50. WHEAT active and in good demand; Prime, $2 40. RYE advanced at $1 55. CORN closed advancing; Yellow at $1 25; Mixed Western, $1 23. OATS dull; sales 3,000 bushels at 71c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—Sales of White Michigan at $12 25; Amber at $2 13@$2 14. CORN dull and declined 4c.; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1 02; No. 2 at 96c.; Michigan at 98c. OATS—64c.@66c. for No. 1, and 62c.@65c. for No. 2. RYE—$1 12½ for No. 1.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

WHEAT firm but unchanged; sales of No. 1 Red at $2 16; No. 2 was held at $2 10. CORN active and firmer; sales at 99c. for Prime Yellow. OATS active but unchanged. RYE $1 15.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

COTTON 27½c.@28c. Superfine FLOUR $9 25. CORN $1@$1 05. OATS, 62c.@63c. PORK, $26. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.@17½c.; LARD, 13½c.@14c.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

COTTON market nominally unchanged; receipts, 105 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

COTTON more active, but prices are easier; sales 88 bales Middlings, at 25½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 52½c.@53c. RESIN quiet, at $3@$7.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

COTTON quiet, with small transactions; Middling nominally 26½c.; receipts, 632 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 20.

COTTON weaker; sales 76 bales Middlings at 26c.@27c.; receipts, 107 bales.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	Aug. 10	Hamburg	New-York.
Union	Aug. 10	Bremen	New-York.
Northern Light	Aug. 1[illegible]	Bremen	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Aug. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Antwerp	Aug. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Aug. 14	Hamburg	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	Aug. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Dublin	Aug. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Aug. 22	New-York	Bremen.
Denmark	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Aug. 24	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Paris	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Periere	Aug. 24	New-York	Havre.
Britannia	Aug. 24	New-York	Glasgow.
West Metropolis	Aug. 24	New-York	Bremen.
Nebraska	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	Aug. 28	Boston	Liverpool.
Wm. Penn	Aug. 31	New-York	London.
Erin	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Aug. 31	New-York	Glasgow, &c.
Fulton	Aug. 31	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, BRAZIL, &C.

Rising Star	Aug. 21	Aspinwall.
South America	Aug. 22	Rio de Janeiro.
Columbia	Aug. 22	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for Europe *via* Liverpool, by the *Russia*, close at the General Post-office Wednesday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on pier at Jersey City to 9:30 A. M.

The mails for the South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Rising Star* (Pier No. 42 North River) close Wednesday, Aug. 21, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Europe *via* Quebec, by the *Peruvian*, close Wednesday, Aug. 21, at 6 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Weser*, will close at the General Post-office on Thursday, Aug. 22, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:55 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:40 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 20.—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool.*—M. R. Boninger, Mr. and Mrs. A. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Conville, Andrew Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Wallack and three children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chambers, John Cripps Hobson and wife, Joseph Thorne and son, A. Jacobs, Hon. G. Folson, son, four daughters and servant, William Mathews, E. C. Kay, J. Ralston, Mr. and Mrs. Gassett, R. Book, J. Requa, J. Scholberg, H. Forsyth, D. Cohen, Mrs. and Mrs. Bugher, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hallowell, Miss Ada Van Haunn, Mrs. Haly, Miss Allard, Miss Reed, Mrs. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. J. Meyer, Horace Daniels, Edward Green, Hon. Henry Cowper, Mrs. Benjamin and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Frank, Mr. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Cotterill, W. H. Knight, J. B. Hall, J. Rumill, Dr. W. H. Childress, C. French, Rev. A. Fullerton, R. Bothwell, Thomas Reese, J. Bispham, J. Lippincott, E. Whitehouse, Bishop Loughlin, Mr. and Mrs. P. Mills, S. Aldama, Rev. H. Coskey, F. Koch, Mr. and Mrs. Mather, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cook, D. Leggett, N. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Borie, Mr. Borie, Jr., Miss Borie and servant, W. Stewart, F. Richard, A. Macmillan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harlman, two Misses Hutchinson, J. Cooley, C. D. Invilliers, Thos. Drysdale, Mr. and Mrs. Grasbof, L. Duke, M. Hiller, C. Fredricks, Petro Solari, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlan, son and daughter, Earl Camperdown, Earl Morley, James Fitch, L. Edgerton, Mr. Newell, Wm. Libby, L. White, Miss White, two children and servant, John Lowe, Saml. Church, Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley, Mrs. S. Bohlen and servant, Hon. J. Spencer, wife and son, W. Mayton, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence and son, F. Lassalette, Mr. and Mrs. Ickelhiemer, Miss Holt, Mrs. Hartley, Miss Waring and servant, Jno. Lick, M. Pemetti and man servant, G. McKean, Mr. Wetherell, J. Young, R. Waterhouse, Mrs. Leech and two sons, Miss Spang, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hover, Neil Bryant, Wm. Garrard, L. Wolfe, J. Schuster, P. Galarneau, J. Buckingham, J. Windle, S. Stralheim, A. McGarren, Mr. Jowett, Mr. Hance, Mr. and Mrs. Rowe and son, Mrs. Mary Odell, Thos. C. Miner, F. Brooks, Gen. Huessein, James Watson, Mrs. E. Hazard and child, Mr. and Mrs. P. Richards, son and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, infant and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. J. Hellock, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gunther, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Peck, Mr. Downes, Mr. Dwight, J. Adler, B. Meyers, J. Foote, Bishop McGill, E. Berger, Mr. and Mrs. C. Jewell, J. Lorrimore, Rev. W. Keegan and sister, T. Harris.

AUG. 20.—*In steamship Fulton, from Havre, &c.*—M. Macomb, 2 daughters and servants, Dr. J. R. Bailey, Lieut. R. K. Duer, T. Harris, Gen. Rufus King, wife and daughter, Hon. John Slosson, F. F. Holbrook, Mrs. L. P. Sicard, Miss Fannie Hunt, Mrs. M. E. Macdonald, Rev. H. B. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dudley, Mrs. Fellows, child and servant, Prof. J. B. Coe, of Yale College, Miss Chouteau, F. A. Durinage, Capt. George P. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. Hooker, H. Helmuth and 2 sisters, Mr. Esperandien, Mrs. Hurst, J. R. Barker, Prof. P. J. Boris, Dr. F. P. Mola, M. F. Molina, Mr. Berford, H. Fisher, Mrs. Julia Fisher and 4 daughters, Mrs. Waterbury and servant, Mrs. H. W. Robbins, wife and child, H. E. Upton, W. G. Binney, wife and child, Mrs. Haywood and servant, E. Cottrell, Mr. Fane and servant, Dr. Belton and wife, Mr. Welsh and mother, Mr. Tuttle, A. Von Hamme and lady, E. F. Leeds and wife, C. Toppan, Mrs. Jones, Misses L. and E. Atkins, Edwin Mead, H. Janet, F. Calignon and wife, N. Outnet, J. Emmerling, J. B. Zeller, L. Winder and brother, G. Crewer, L. Beccomben, Mrs. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Capt. H. M. Gregory, W. H. Bonman, C. [illegible], Ballon, Mr. Lenck, Miss Fisher, Mr. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] gulo, Mrs. M. F. Barnat[illegible], Mrs. Giascoe, Mr. Nelson, Miss Adams, Mrs. D. Carpenter, and 320 in the second cabin.

In steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall—Dr. P. G. T. Ten Broeck, U. S. A.; Mrs. Ten Broeck and servant; T. F. Miner, Capt. Thos. Gray, U. S. A.; Erastus Bartlett, E. H. Sherwood, Capt. T. Munson, U. S. A.; T. L. Burton, Mrs. Kate Lancaster, Miss Fanny A. Lansing, Dr. A. B. Campbell, Jos. Mathews and wife, Mrs. A. E. Foulke and two children, W. H. Forbes, Eugene Robinet and wife, J. W. Tabor, Thos. W. Kimball, U. S. N.; F. Clagoye, Mrs. E. Daniels and child, A. F. Hubbard, L. Whittingham and wife, J. H. Hayden, John W. Kidwell, wife, two children and servant, Charles B. Hill, John J. Keithman, wife and two children, Gen. C. A. Whittier, U. S. A.; Wm. J. Ketler, James T. Patten, wife, child and servant; Rev. P. G. Buchanan, wife, daughter and 2 children; Mrs. Eliza Beck and 2 children; Mrs. Chas. E. Hitchcock, Mrs. G. Bowen, A. M. Birch, G. A. Stapleton and servant, M. Wadhams, Jos. S. Kohn, B. Shuse, B. J. Hays, M. Lyons, J. Grissman, Jno. A. Bausiin, Geo. W. Remington, C. L. Nettleton, Wm. Wood and daughter, E. W. Roberts, Geo. P. Bayrighr, Henry Snyder, J. Andrews, Josiah Sach, Mrs. Mary Grime, Mrs. K. D. Bensford and children, Mrs. Mary Schiller, Wm. Palmer, Miss Martha Letskey, Isaac S. Boardman, Mrs. Ann E. Butler and 3 children, Antonio Leitch, S. A. Goodrich, William Corbett, John W. Fox, H. Abbott, E. Adams, Mrs. C. Levack, L. E. Degene, John Ryan and wife, R. Nicherson, P. L. Peterson, Esq., Mrs. C. Duckworth, Mrs. James Brooks, Daniel Bean, T. M. Burnham, E. H. Pullen, Samuel Mitchell, H. D. Joy, M. D., Rev. Abraham Hume, Antonio Meyon, Robt. Mansfield, Jacob Piza, George E. Forbes, Capt. Jas. Buchanan, Mrs. Browden, Wm. R. Kennon, Peter Gibbon, Jacob Low and wife, James Acker, Mrs. Warren, L. Cowan, John Thompson, S. S. Lazarus, A. Pinto, T. F. Cummings, Wm. Liddy, Jas. Mulligan, Harmon Stuart and wife and 132 in the steerage.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—P. J. Toale, R. White, G. P. Cathcart, G. H. Lesser, Capt. Stewart, W. C. Forsyth, S. Simon, C. Barlensee, M. N. Klein, Mrs. D. S. Silcox, J. F. Long and lady, D. H. Silcox, F. A. Silcox, T. C. Forreston, H. W. Krinte, B. F. Montgomery and lady, O. F. Pennell, F. McDevitt, D. Block, L. N. Clark, M. Spergelberger, Miss Bullen, Mrs. Ingraham, Miss Bullen, (2,) Mrs. Roose and 8 children, H. D. Wright, P. Hennemeyer.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston—W. Hanal, J. Misaron, F. Leopold, J. Beatty, G. S. McIntosh, B. W. McKunon and lady, H. Voege, R. Webber, Miss Leckie, Mr. and Mrs. Leckie, Miss Powelson, J. O'Dowd, W. Bessman, J. W. Lalor, Miss Griffin, W. B. Griffin, J. P. Matthews and lady, G. H. Stein, F. H. Gordon and lady, W. Glover, M. P. O'Connor, Capt. James Connor, W. H. Connor, Comdr. W. K. Hughes, B. O'Neil, lady and 3 sons, C. Drake, Capt. Jno. Thompson, Mrs. C. Weston and son, Miss K. Vincent, C. A. Longwich, S. Hart, Sr., Mrs. J. R. Dickerson, C. D. Owens.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 16	Sun sets..... 6 50	Moon rises... 10 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 37	Gov. Island.12 26	Hell Gate.... 1 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Pioneer, (Br.) Shackford, Cow Bay, Parmalee Bros.; Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Antonio Maria, (Aust.,) Hazen, Cork for orders, Sloman & Eyde; Chilton, Stafford, Zaza and Trinidad, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Gipsey, (Dan.,) Davis, St. Croix, P. Hanford; David Owen, Chadbourne, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.; Undine, (Br.,) Foxwell, Norfolk, Va., Hicks & Bell; Springbok, (Br.,) Alkema, Kingston, Jam., A. L. Solomon.

Schooners John Ferris, St. John, Washington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Ellen Louise, Coe, Providence, Rackett & Taylor; L. A. Orcutt, Butler, Elizabethport, A. Abbott; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; Barkalow, Holmes, Derby, Conn., Rackett & Taylor.

Sloop G. H. Davis, Davis, New-Haven, Rackett & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Fulton, Townsend, Havre Aug. 7, and Falmouth 8th, with mdse. and passengers to the New-York and Havre Steamship Co.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool Aug. 10, and Queenstown 11th, at 3:35 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Valley City, Tomlinson, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Moore, Newbern, N. C., via Hatteras Inlet 48 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall Aug. 12, with mails, treasure and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Is anchored at Lower Quarantine.

Steamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Aug. 18, 30 miles N. of Cape Romaine, passed steamship Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Bark Bella Palmera, (Span.,) Morales, Havana 11 ds., in ballast to Ferrer & Medina.

Brig Martha, Stone, Cispata, New Granada, 23 ds., with fustic to Walker & Foote.

Brig Ellen Bernard, (of Baltimore,) Burgess, Bridgeport, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Hicks & Bell.

Brig James Crow, (Br.,) Condon, Lingan 20 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Ann & Susan, Douglass, Cedar Keys, Fla., 14 ds., with lumber to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. R. Mason, Martling, Norfolk 6 ds., with melons to Robert Parker.

SAILED—Brig Samuel Welsh, for Key West.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 20—Arr. steamers Geo. Appold, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; ship Susan Hinks, from Pensacola; barks Dorchester, from Cadiz; Maria H. Hammell, from Gottenburg; Ukraine, from Gottenburg; brig Ocean Belle, from Havana

Also arr. steamer Melita, Liverpool; brigs Wm. Mason, Mansanilla; Webster Kelly, Elizabethport

Below—Brig Electra, from Barbados.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 20—Arr. steamships Manhattan and Moneka, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 20—Arr. J. B. Brown, from Turks Island, with salt, for orders. Bark L. M. was loading for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Bazaar—ship, from Mobile for Liverpool, Aug. 10, off Sombrero.

Ann & Susan—schr., from Cedar Keys for New-York, Aug. 14, in the Straits of Florida.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Aug. 6, U. S. steamer Susquehanna, Fairfax, Grand Cayman; 7th, bark R. B. Walker, Moore, Boston.

Sld. 10th, U. S. steamer Saco, Wilson, Carthagena; brig Alice Starritt, Hooper, Cuba; 11th, bark American Eagle, Harford, New-York.

At Kingston, Jam., Aug. 4, brig Prince Alfred, for Philadelphia in a few ds. Sld. 3d, schr. Wings of the Morning, for New-York.

Sld. from Cow Bay, C. B., Aug. 7, brig J. W. Woodruff, Eaton, for New-York; schr. Alcora, do.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR SEPTEMBER—ready to-morrow—contains Portraits and Characters of Hon. RICHARD D. CONNOLLY, Rev. NEWMAN HALL, Rev. THOMAS BINNEY, distinguished Pulpit Orators; Mrs. HUSBAND and Mrs. HOGE, Sanitary Heroines; Studies in Physiognomy; Something for Gentlemen to Read, by Mrs. G. W. Wyllys; True and False Marriages; Memory; Conscientiousness, its True Functions; Our Religion; Gradations of Intellect; The Races of Man, their Origin; Queen Elizabeth; Toggery; A New Steamer, Spirit of the Age; Central Park and the New Boulevard—illustrated. An interesting number. Newsmen have it. 30 cents, or $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, Editor, 389 Broadway, New-York.

KELLEY'S GIFT CONCERT.

500,000 PRESENTS—500,000 TICKETS—NEARLY ALL SOLD.

KELLEY'S FIRST GRAND NORTH AMERICAN GIFT CONCERT will positively take place on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, 1867, at Irving Hall, New-York City. Our sales have been immense, our success complete, and the last chance is now offered to secure tickets to which may be given the magnificent First Gift of $30,000 in Cash, or any of the following:

SECOND GIFT, in Greenbacks	$10,000
THIRD GIFT, in Greenbacks	5,000
FOURTH GIFT, in Greenbacks	4,000
FIFTH GIFT, in Greenbacks	3,000
SIXTH GIFT, in Greenbacks	2,000
TWENTY FOLLOWING GIFTS, $1,000 each	10,000
TWENTY NEXT GIFTS, $500 each	10,000
TWENTY NEXT GIFTS, $100 each	2,000
EIGHT HUNDRED GIFTS, $10 each	8,000
TEN GIFTS, City Lots in Chicago, $500 each	5,000
FORTY GIFTS PIANOS, $500 each	20,000
TWENTY GIFTS MELODEONS, $150 each	3,000
EIGHT HUNDRED WATCHES, valued at	71,000

Together with $307,000 in other gifts.

A GIFT WITH EVERY TICKET.

All who desire tickets should apply at once. Tickets $1 each; five for $4 50; ten for $9; twenty for $17 50. A list of gifts will be published in *Kelley's Weekly*, and sent to all ticket holders.

All tickets sold for Kelley's North American Gift Concert, at Wabash-avenue Rink, Chicago, Ill., and Cooper Institute, New-York City, are good for this Concert. Address A. A. KELLEY & CO., 691 Broadway, N. Y.

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$5 and upward, at WALRAVEN'S Linen and Upholstery Goods Emporium, No. 686 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 29, Aug. 20, 1867.

63, 6, 10, 31, 43, 12, 14, 75, 38, 50, 45, 61.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 30, Aug. 20, 1867.

8, 23, 10, 66, 56, 34, 11, 70, 25, 6, 46, 19, 68, 73.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 310, Aug. 20, 1867.

35, 14, 11, 69, 26, 7, 78, 75, 19, 41, 54, 60.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 311, Aug. 20, 1867.

29, 72, 26, 78, 62, 52, 30, 33, 34, 51, 48.

BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready. McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO 493, Aug. 20, 1867.

57, 63, 58, 7, 47, 60, 15, 54, 34, 68, 28, 19, 49, 69.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 494, Aug. 20, 1867.

52, 39, 23, 44, 10, 78, 60, 68, 56, 24, 9, 42, 4.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 417, Aug. 20, 1867.

47, 22, 78, 4, 15, 67, 11, 25, 43, 77, 40, 26, 39, 58.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 418, Aug. 20, 1867.

71, 16, 23, 42, 28, 39, 45, 19, 2, 57, 50, 3, 34.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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